

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Closing-down sale
Britain's traditional
covered markets are
gradually disappearing



Bank rate
The World Bank calls for
a decline in the
developing countries'
birth rate

Money-go-round
Why we should be told
where our taxes go

Pedal pushers
The Tour de France
enters the Pyrenees

Portfolio

Yesterday's Times Portfolio
Prize was shared by two
winners, each of whom receives
£1,000. One is a chartered
accountant and the other a
telephone engineer.
Report, page 2; Portfolio list,
page 22; rules and how to play,
back page.

Canada poll
halts
royal visit

The Queen has postponed her
tour of Canada which was due
to start on Saturday. A Bucking-
ham Palace announcement
came as the Canadian Prime
Minister, Mr John Turner, said
that a general election would be
held on September 4.

It was agreed that the long-
standing convention that the
Queen does not undertake visits
during an election period must
be respected. The Palace said.
The visit will now take place
from September 24 until
October 7.

£ below \$1.31

The pound hit another record
low against the dollar, touching
1.3030 before recovering to
close at 1.3045. There were
also fears that base rates may
soon rise again. Impact, page 3
Report, page 15



Reed say no

The board of Reed International
has rejected Mr Robert
Maxwell's £80 million bid for
Mirror Group newspapers.

Director defects

Andrei Tarkovsky, the
renowned Soviet film director,
will announce at a Milan press
conference today the reasons for
seeking political asylum in the
West. Page 6

Dikko request

Britain has asked Lagos to
waive diplomatic immunity so
that staff at the Nigerian High
Commission can be questioned
about the Dikko kidnapping.
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Millar's climb

Robert Millar, of Scotland, won
the first mountain stage of the
Tour de France by 41 seconds
to move up into seventh place
overall. Page 23

Leader page 13

Letters: On law of the Sea, from
Mr M. Harper. Sale of church
plate, from Mr F. Field, MP.
Leading articles: Canada elections;
NSPCC; York Minister
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The Kremlin's other secret
service: growing resistance to
the Israelis in Lebanon; will
Mrs Thatcher be a Tory Foot?
Spectrum: the future classroom.
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M. Robertson
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Atari, terminals in the lawyer's
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puters truly portable computers,
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Dock strike starts
today as pit
talks fail again

● Most of Britain's ports face closure
after a national dock strike was called on
the supply of coal and iron ore to
steelworks
● The call for the strike - from today -
came after a third collapse in the peace
process in the miners' dispute

● Four days of discussions ended without
agreement, although Mr Ian MacGregor,
coal board chairman, said a peace formula
was now in the hands of the miners' union
● Both sides meet again next week.
Picketing continued at collieries yesterday
Page 2

By Paul Routledge and Barrie Clement

A national dock strike was
called yesterday as peace talks
in the pit dispute failed yet
again. Most of Britain's ports
face closure because of a fresh
dispute triggered by the miners'
blockade of steelworks.

The national docks com-
mittee of the Transport and
General Workers' Union called
out all its 35,000 dockers
harbour men from 00.01 this
morning in protest at the use of
"unregistered labour" to carry
supplies to the beleaguered
Scunthorpe steelworks.

The unexpected decision sent
shock waves through the City,
and the breakdown last night of
peace talks between the
National Union of Mineworkers
and the National Coal Board
designed to end the pit strike,
now in its eighteenth week, is
certain to fuel that uncertainty.

Mr John Connolly, national
docks officer of the transport
union, said yesterday that there
had been a "clear and intentional"
breach of the docks
labour scheme, but the British
Steel Corporation argued later
that it had received written
approval from the union.

The country's main ports
looked certain last night to obey
the call for strike action from
transport union leaders at least
until a national delegates'
meeting tomorrow. Liverpool,
London, Hull and Southampton,
which employ most of
Britain's 13,500 registered dock-

workers, will be in the vanguard
of the action.
Less clear is the response of
the 21,000 transport workers'
union members employed in
ports not covered by the 36-
year-old dock labour scheme.

The strike call includes union
members who work on ferries,
but Mr Connolly said that
special consideration would be
given to those used by holiday-
makers. Tour companies said
last night that most routes
should run normally.

The union has been involved
in a long-running battle with the
National Association of Port
Employers over its demand for
the Government to end the
labour scheme in the docks
whereby dockers enjoy security
of employment and the union
controls the size of the work-
force.

The leadership of the trans-
port workers' union has been
keen to take action to support
the scheme and to back the 17-
week miners' strike. The issue
of Immingham docks, where
the ore was landed for Scun-
thorpe steelworks, brings both
strands together, although Mr
Connolly emphasized that the
dispute is in no way "secondary
action" in legal terms and is in
defence of dockers' terms and
conditions.

Mr Nicholas Finney, chair-
man of the National Associ-
ation of Port Employers, said:
"We are appalled at the news
that the TGWU have called for

a national strike over a local
issue concerning the handling of
iron ore at Immingham for
British Steel.

"The question of whether the
terms of the statutory dock
labour scheme have been
breached is one for the Govern-
ment and the National Dock
Labour Board to deal with by
whatever action they consider
necessary, including the
courts.

The feedback from employers
last night suggested that Lon-
don, Southampton and Liver-
pool will head the strike call, if
only until the lay docks delegate
conference meets tomorrow.

The strike will particularly
affect London's container port
at Tilbury, where 1,900 dockers
handle traffic coming into the
capital. The port is "reasonably
busy" with a long list of ships
due in the coming weeks.

The ports of Immingham,
and Grimsby on Humberside
were already at a standstill
yesterday because of a dispute
over ore shipments. Both the
dockers and train drivers have
refused to handle the imports,
for some time. Dockers' leaders
said they "took the day off"
after postponing a decision
about whether to strike.

The last national docks
strike, in 1972, over the
handling of containers, lasted
three weeks and received 100
per cent support from the
workforce, the union said.

Scargill claim of 'third party'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The peace process in the
miners' strike suffered a third
collapse last night and further
attempts by the National Union
of Mineworkers to escalate the
dispute are likely.

Four days of intensive
discussions between the NUM
and the National Coal Board
have failed to produce a
formula to end the strike, now
in its eighteenth week, but the
two sides have agreed to meet
again next week.

In the interim, the miners
are holding an extraordinary
delegates' conference in Sheffield
which is certain to reinforce
calls for complete
withdrawal of the coal board's
pit closure programme.

This demand, according to
the union's president, Mr
Arthur Scargill, was on the
verge of being conceded two
nights ago when the secret
negotiations resumed at an
Edinburgh hotel.

"But when it came to the
crunch of putting on paper the
word 'withdraw', they want
change. It is for 'revise' or
'reconsider'," he said.

"It seems to us that through-
out the negotiations there has
been a third party whose hand

has been at the negotiating
table. At each stage when we
appeared to have a settlement it
was clear to us that central
Government was pulling the
strings of the coal board
negotiators. We found that sad
and regrettable."

However, coal board chairman,
Ian MacGregor said on his
return from Edinburgh that he
was optimistic that the miners
would accept a formula put to
them for settling the dispute.

He added: "We gave them a
formula for settlement. It is
now up to the miners. The
majority of them will under-
stand that the formula we have
suggested is totally reason-
able."

It is clear that both sides
have made concessions in the
four meetings since last Thurs-
day, though the NUM claims
that it has made the biggest
step away from its previous
position that no pit should close
on "economic" grounds.

But the Coal Board and the
union could not meet all the
requirements of secrecy, con-
venience of voting, and freedom
from interference.

Under further amendments,
union members are to be given
statutory rights to complain to

a draft agreement, a new
definition of such collieries.
The union would accept shut-
down of those mines which
"had no further mineable
reserves that are workable or
which can be developed."

This wording is, however,
very similar to the union's
original definition, and does
nowhere near the coal board's
insistence that pits which are
making heavy financial losses
should be closed.

● The state of coal stocks at
power stations meant that the
Government had "very long
endurance indeed" to withstand
the miners' strike if no
settlement was reached, Mr
Peter Walker, Secretary of
State for Energy said last
night.

Interviewed on BBC Tele-
vision's Panorama programme,
Mr Walker described the early
retirement and redundancy
terms being offered as "incred-
ibly generous".

● The Coal Board hinted last
night that cracks were appear-
ing in strike support from
South Yorkshire, after more
than 20,000 letters were sent to
miners.

Postal vote for top union jobs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government announced
changes last night to its labour
legislation which are designed
to ensure that postal ballots
become the accepted procedure
for elections to trade union
executive posts.

In a compromise after its
defeat on the Trade Union Bill
in the Lords last month, the
Government is to lay a
statutory duty on all trade
unions to compile and keep up
to date a register of their
members' names and addresses.
It has also tabled amendments
in the Lords recasting the Bill so

that there is now a "presump-
tion" that ballots for elections
will be postal. But workplace
ballots, which the Lords amend-
ment would have outlawed, are
still to be allowed.

The Bill will state that they
cannot be held unless the union
is satisfied that workplace
ballots will meet all the
requirements of secrecy, con-
venience of voting, and freedom
from interference.

Under further amendments,
union members are to be given
statutory rights to complain to

the certification officer if they
feel that an election has not
been conducted in accordance
with the Act.

The High Court will also be
required to order the holding of
a postal ballot where it finds
that a workplace ballot has
fallen short of the Bill's
requirements.

The new proposals are
expected to satisfy the Tory
rebels in the Lords. They will
be bitterly opposed by the trade
union movement, on whom
they will impose heavy extra
costs.

More company
directors turn
to The Times

Twenty per cent more com-
pany directors are reading *The
Times* than two years ago - a
rate of growth among influen-
tial readers far higher than that
of any comparable national daily
or Sunday newspaper.

The *Times*' readership
across the spectrum of business-
men and businesswomen has
risen in the same period by 7.3
per cent. In the 35-44 age group,
the paper's progress is outstand-
ing: readership has gone up by
41.9 per cent.

The 1984 *Businessman's
Readership Survey*, the source
of these figures, relates to
798,000 businessmen in the
United Kingdom, "with signifi-
cant managerial, executive,
technical or advisory func-
tions". *The Times* share of this
market (12.5 per cent) has now
risen above *The Guardian's*.

Drink curbs urged for cricket grounds

By Richard Streeton

An appeal for stricter control
on drinking at one-day cricket
matches was made yesterday
by David Gravemy, the Glou-
cestershire captain, after his
team's two black players were
subjected to racial abuse at
Scarborough on Sunday. Sec-
tions of the 10,000 crowd at the
John Players League match
chanted "Seg. Heil," gave
National Front salutes and
hurled oranges and bananas on
to the outfield.

Later David Bairstow, the
Yorkshire captain, with the full
backing of Mr Reg Kirk, the
Yorkshire chairman, ap-
pealed to the black Gloucester-
shire cricketers, John Shep-
herd, the Barbados-born West
Indian, and David Lawrence,
who was born in Gloucester and
is qualified to play for England.

Gravemy recalled that Viv
Richards, several years ago at

Gravemy: 'Grounds are
an extension of pubs'

Harrogate, and Gladstone
Small (Warwickshire) and
Norbert Phillips (Essex), at
Headingley this year, had
been hounded because of their
colour. "Racial abuse may be
confined to Yorkshire grounds
but the root of what happened

at Scarborough on Sunday
was drink and that is a widespread
problem."

Gravemy, who is treasurer
of the Cricketers' Association,
said: "Cricket is now meeting
the problems that football and
rugby have had. These people
are using cricket grounds as
pubs. We are developing a
situation where families are
afraid of going to grounds.
Something has got to be done
quickly. You have only got to
come to cricket once and see
something like this and you do
not want to come again."

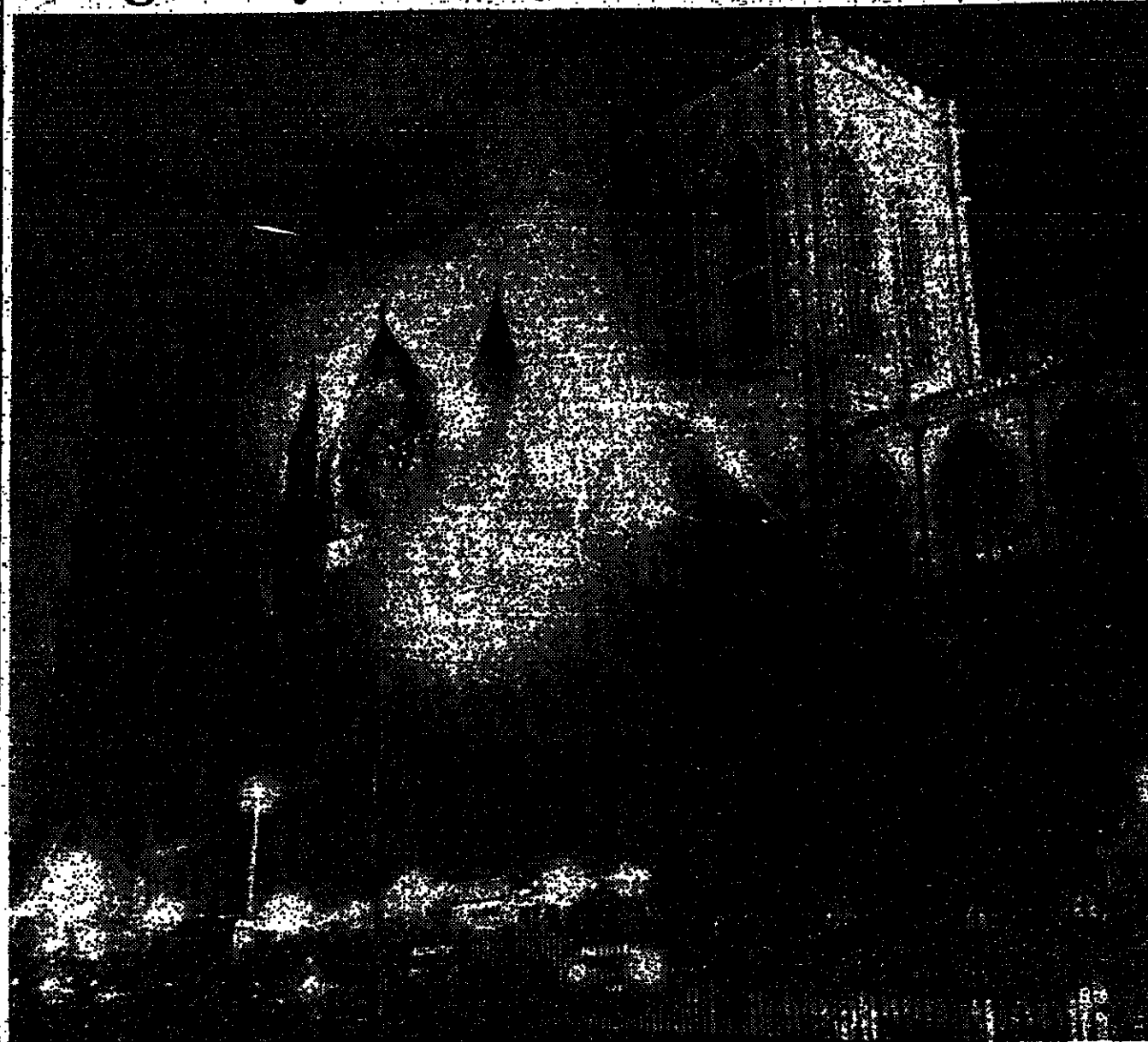
"Cricket has got to find the
balance between financial gain
and the security of spectators,
players and officials. At the
moment we are developing a
situation where people are
going on to the field and
attacking someone. To use the
words 'mindless minority'
would be wrong words in this
context."

case at Scarborough. We are
talking of much more than a
minority."

Gloucestershire are among
the majority of county clubs
nowadays who, after crowd
problems, close their bars on
Sundays for varying periods.
The loss of revenue incurred by
these closures has always
caused heart-searching to the
county officials. At Scarber-
ough on Sunday the local club
closed its bars between 2.0 and
3.0.

After the match the Glouces-
tershire players were shocked
and angry in equal measure,
Gravemy said. Shepherd had
played all over the world and
had never met such aggression
from a crowd before. Gravemy
praised Lawrence, who at 20
had shown great maturity by
not reacting to the barracking
and had not allowed it to affect
his bowling.

Night sky lit up by Gothic glory ablaze



The Minster's south transept roof in flames at the height of the fire. (Photograph: James Mitchemson).

£1m roof fire at York Minster
probably caused by lightning

From Craig Seton, York

Lightning is believed to have
started the fire which destroyed
the roof of the thirteenth-cen-
tury south transept of York
Minster yesterday, causing
damage estimated at more than
£1m and leaving Europe's
largest Gothic cathedral to face
a huge renovation task for the
second time in less than twenty
years.

The fire took almost three
hours to contain and although it
was stopped from spreading to
the central tower, or from
seriously damaging the Min-
ster's famous collection of
stained glass windows, it left
the transept's ancient roof
beams and plaster vaults a
smouldering mass on the floor
below.

Minster is insured
through the Ecclesiastical In-
surance Office. Its deputy
managing director said that the
cover would pay for the damage
to be repaired. The work is
likely to take up to four years.

Earlier yesterday a public
appeal had been launched to
raise cash towards the cost of
restoration, similar to that
which paid for £2m worth of

foundation strengthening
between 1967 and 1972.

Whitish sources said that
the Government was prepared
to provide funds for restoration
if necessary.

Investigations suggested that
York, for a detailed exami-
nation. It had at first been
feared that the fire could have
been started deliberately after
the controversy over last Fri-
day's consecration at the Min-
ster of the Bishop of Durham,
Dr David Jenkins.

The Rev John Mowll, of
Buglawton, Cheshire, who inter-
rupted the service of consecra-
tion, said yesterday that he
did not rule out the possibility of
"divine intervention".

The Archbishop of Can-
terbury, Dr Robert Runcie,
promptly commented: "When
somebody claims, for their
position, a divine intervention,
I am always very cautious, and
think that people should be very
cautious about such claims."

Witnesses reported that an
electrical storm over York had
produced flashes of lightning

which had appeared to play
about the roof of the Minster.
The police were examining
photographs taken at the time
to see if they provided conclu-
sive proof that lightning started
the fire.

The alarm was believed to
have been raised almost simulta-
neously by the Minster's
alarm link with the Yorkshire
fire brigade at Northallerton
and by emergency calls from a
night security officer and other
people who spotted the blaze,
first seen at 2.30am.

Mr Charles Brown, the
Minster's architecture consul-
tant, said that the building had
many lightning conductors on
its pinnacles, towers, gables and
transepts but he was unable to
say whether they had failed.
They were tested regularly.

He said that his main worry
was the exposed high gable on
the south wall of the transept,
which was no longer supported
by the roof. It would certainly
require heavy repair, but it was
hoped it would not have to be
demolished.

Mr Brown said that his target
was to get the transept re-
roofed, again, within 18
months and then to carry out
further repairs, which would be
most intricate to the stained
glass rose window, the two tiers
of lancet windows and the
vaulted ceiling, that could take
another three or four years.

At the height of the fire
Minster clergy, led by the Very
Rev Ronald Jasper, with his
wife, Ethel, dashed into the
cathedral and rescued valuable
items from the high altar and
lady chapel just before firemen
told them to leave.

Throughout yesterday the
York Archaeological Trust
worked to label damaged items
as firemen and volunteers
removed furniture and furnish-
ings from the rest of the
building and started to clear
away ankle-deep water which
had seeped into the Minster's
undercroft.

History, more photographs,
back page

Airman 'traded secrets
for promise of sex'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A young Royal Air Force
signaller based in Cyprus passed
secret details of the peace-keep-
ing force in Lebanon to a
Hungarian-born spy who lured
him with the promise of sex or
threatened to tell her husband
of their relationship, a jury at
the Central Criminal Court was
told yesterday.

Senior Aircraftman Paul
Davies, aged 21, pleaded not
guilty to three charges under
Section 1 of the Official Secrets
Act, of passing military signals
to Mrs Eva Maria Ghazi Jassar,
aged 30 and married to a
Lebanese.

The signals, two classified as
"Nato Confidential" and one
marked "Nato Secret", are
alleged to have been passed to
Mrs Jassar last September after
Mr Davies, serving with a
military section of General

Communications Headquarters
at RAF Episkopi, met her one
night at a club.

It is alleged that he passed
over carbons of teletype
messages. His work dealt with
information such as the move-
ment of troops, ships and
aircraft connected with the
international force in Lebanon.
One message, it is alleged, could
have endangered lives.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for
the prosecution, said that the
case was not connected with
another, much larger, investi-
gation in Cyprus.

Mr Davies realized during
the brief relationship that Mrs
Jassar was a spy, but he was
magnetized by the thought of
having sexual intercourse with
her, Mr Richardson said.

The hearing continues today.
Trial report, page 3

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daily 9am to 5pm. Wednesdays 9am to 7pm. Saturdays 9am to 5pm.



Airman 'traded secret signals for promise of spy's sexual favours'

A young airman denied three charges brought under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act when he appeared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

It is alleged that Senior Aircraftman Paul John Davies, aged 21, communicated information which could be useful to an enemy to a Hungarian-born spy, Maria Ghazi Jassar, aged 30, on three occasions in September last year.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said that Mr Davies, in a position of trust as a Royal Air Force telegraphist in Cyprus, had on three occasions passed on secret information for sexual favours.

Mr Justice Otton said that because of Mr Davies' age he hoped the prosecution would be generous in allowing the airman access to his parents during the trial, expected to last nine days.

Mr Richardson told the jury of eight men and four women: "May I begin by saying this - contrary to anything you may have read or heard, this case is quite unconnected with a much larger investigation in Cyprus, where the events of this case are set."

In 1983, Mr Davies, then aged 20, was stationed at Episkopi. As a telegraphist he assisted at the communications centre there.

"That communications centre was, and indeed is, part of the Government's communications network," Mr Richardson said.

Many of the communications which Mr Davies had to deal with and was privy to were signals to and from the peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which at that time included a British contingent.

Mr Richardson continued: "It is the Crown's case that in September of 1983, the defendant on three separate occasions passed classified information to a Hungarian-born lady called Eva Jassar, married to a Lebanese, who he realized at the time, to use his own words, was a spy and would pass on that information to an unidentified spy in the background."

Mr Richardson said: "When Mr Davies asked what would appear from what he has said to investigating officers that his motive in passing classified information was that he hoped he would be rewarded by the lady with sex."

It was equally clear from what he had said that the woman had skilfully seduced him during a period of between 10 and 14 days, paid for evenings out and held out hopes of and given "occasional glimpses of sex."

Mr Davies lived in camp, but when off duty he sought recreation on the town of Episkopi, Mr Richardson said.

"One night in a club called the Caribbean he sided an attractive lady, who the jury will see a photograph of, called Eva Jassar to dance. At that time she was a complete stranger to him. Davies said she danced very provocatively, rubbed her thighs against him. He was obviously attracted to her."

Mr Richardson said that Mrs Jassar asked to see Mr Davies again, at the end of the night. On following dates he met her at discos and went dancing with her at the Caribbean. "She helped in the expenses."

After a few weeks she allowed him to go back to her flat. "There he was allowed to kiss and cuddle and no more. During that first visit she showed photographs to him of him kissing her."

When Mr Davies asked what her husband would think, she said: "He would not see them. If you are good."

Within a short time, Mr Richardson said, Mr Davies passed the first classified signal to Mrs Jassar. He was working in a telegraphist's cell, which dealt with shipping signals.

"Afterwards they went to the Caribbean Club where they danced, and she introduced him to a man she described as her cousin."

Mr Richardson said: "It soon became abundantly clear to Davies that the man was working in collusion with Eva. His name was Hassan."

After the three went back to her flat, there she became more intimate with him and began to seduce him, the defendant, while at the same time questioning him.

All the time Hassan kept popping into the room with a camera, but Mr Richardson said: "Overcome by passion as he undoubtedly was, one wonders if Davies cared whether he was taking photographs."

Later Mr Davies is alleged to have given Mrs Jassar a carbon copy of a second signal.

Not long after, Mr Davies is alleged to have passed on the third and final signal. Classified "Nato secret," it gave RAF information which Mr Richardson said was not at liberty to disclose.

"This was the last signal he passed because on September 26 he was put under arrest and on September 27 he was questioned about these matters and afterwards he made a full confession which, in effect, I have been summarizing to you," Mr Richardson said.

Quoting extracts from interviews, Mr Richardson said that Mr Davies was asked why he had done it. He had replied: "I wanted to go to bed with her."

Mr Richardson said that the defendant, told the court that Mr Davies' admissions during interviews were false and he did not take any signals.

The trial continues today.

Mr Justice Otton: Hearing the case.



Tim Batstone, aged 25, on the last stage of his trip round Britain for charity on a windsurfing board. Accompanied by his friend, Alice Lumsden, aged 22, he is due to finish at Southend today. He stops only for five-minute lunches, prepared by his girlfriend, who delivers the food in an inflatable boat. He is being sponsored for each of the 200 lifeboat stations he passes on his trip. (Photograph: Bryn Cotton)

Warning for GP who had affair

The General Medical Council decided yesterday to take no action over a doctor who had an affair with a patient.

The affair lasted 16 months until the woman, aged 38, feared she was being used and hired a detective to trap the doctor, using hidden microphones in the sitting room.

The woman, referred to as Mrs X, used the detective's evidence to report Dr Pavin Shah to the council because he threatened to end their relationship.

Dr Shah, aged 36, of Fernhill Close, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, admitted serious professional misconduct by committing adultery with a patient.

Yesterday's hearing of the council's professional conduct committee, postponed for a year, ended with the committee issuing a stern warning to the doctor about his future conduct.

The hearing was told that the woman's husband, who worked nights, discovered the affair and their marriage broke down. The couple were now living in the same home but not as man and wife.

Miss Nicola Davies, for Dr Shah, said Mrs X's "maliciousness" led her to hire a detective to gather evidence for the hearing against the doctor.

A doctor who gave drugs to his lover to enhance their sexual relationship was ordered to be struck off yesterday.

Dr Ian Beard, aged 61, who is already serving a two and a half year sentence for drug offences, has 28 days to appeal. He was escorted to the hearing by prison officers.

Mr Paul Honigsmann, representing the General Medical Council, said that Dr Beard, married with three children, had a ten year affair with Mrs Sandra Phizackerley, one of his patients.

During the affair Dr Beard, of Chapelton Road, Leeds, supplied her with cannabis and prescribed her other drugs.

Ex-PC fined for offering glue kits

A former policeman who offered teenagers glue-sniffing kits three days after he left the force in September last year was fined a total of £425 at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday.

Earlier, a court had heard that Andrew Macsporran, aged 20, who left the police force on medical grounds, sold solvents to a boy for £1 and on a number of occasions offered glue to four youths aged 16 and 17, in Gorebridge, West Lothian.

In court yesterday Mr Ian Corbett, for the defence, said that Macsporran had no intention of getting into trouble again. He had been offered work and had the chance of a job in an hotel.

Macsporran, of Main Street, Ormiston, Lothian, had admitted culpably, wilfully and recklessly supplying and attempting to supply the youths with quantities of solvents and adhesive with containers for the purpose of inhalation of the vapours.

The charge stated he did this knowing that the youths intended to use them for glue sniffing and that this was or could be injurious to their health and endanger their lives.

He further admitted having two lead-filled wooden batons and a knife in Gorebridge on September 23 last year.

At a previous hearing Sheriff Peter McNeill was told that Macsporran was a former Police Constable at Leith Police Station, Edinburgh.

The overall costs of the main oil companies raw materials are also rising.

Jail move application rejected

A remand prisoner on hunger strike, Michael John McAvoy, failed yesterday in his application for a High Court declaration that he should be returned from Winchester Prison to Brixton Prison so that his London-based family and lawyers could visit him more easily.

Mr Justice Webster ruled that the Home Secretary had not abused his powers by refusing Mr McAvoy's request to be returned to London.

Mr McAvoy, aged 32, of Beckwith Road, Herne Hill, south-east London, is due to stand trial for his alleged involvement in the £26m bullion robbery at Heathrow airport last November. He has been in custody since his arrest last December.

Runaway coach examined

Inspectors from the Ministry of Transport were yesterday scheduled to start examination of the runaway coach, which, carrying 63 passengers, ploughed through a wall and plunged 12 feet on to a bowling green on Sunday. Four passengers were seriously hurt and 40 slightly.

The coach was taking a party of cricketers, their wives and children from the Curry Rivel cricket club in east Somerset to a match at Lynton, North Devon.

Pupil drowned

Police are investigating the death of Caitly Pelly, aged 16, a pupil at Dartington Hall school whose naked body was found drowned in the river that runs through the grounds.

Fire at studios

The Press Association has clarified a report about a fire on Sunday at the Bray Studios, Berkshire, which appeared in The Times and other newspapers yesterday. The PA says the fire destroyed only a lighting equipment store.

The falling pound: tourism

Pocket money loss slows US bookings

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Bookings by Britons of holidays in the United States are already slowing in the wake of sterling's decline against the dollar, Thomas Cook, the travel agency chain, said yesterday. Each pound sterling is buying 3 per cent less this week in the United States compared with a week ago.

It is this "pocket money" factor which has already depressed sales of US holidays to Britons. Costs of holidays on brochure bookings are unaffected because of no-surge charges.

Although sterling is buying less against some European currencies, the pound has slid against the Spanish, French and West German currencies by only 1 per cent in the past seven days, according to Cook's. Little if any effect on holiday bookings is expected.

Airline seat prices are so far unaffected. Both British Airways and Pan American, for instance, reported no plans to apply for any air fare changes. The international airlines normally re-fix prices twice a year, with the next review due in October.

But sterling's decline could mean radical changes in package holidays for next summer. It is likely to hasten the end of no-strings, no-surge guarantees, particularly on the airline fuel element in holiday packages. This is because fuel is bought in dollars. Some guarantees have been modified to give get-out clauses covering the effects of the Gulf war.

Costs of holidays in the United States could also rise because brochure prices for next summer are about to be struck.

If sterling stays down against the dollar it could mean increases in US holiday prices of up to 14 per cent compared with this summer's prices because of the decline in sterling since the middle of last year.

On a typical \$450 beach holiday in Florida it could mean an increase of more than £60 and on a 16-day West Coast tour costing about £950 the increase could be about £130.

At one time some holiday-makers gained extra time in paying bills settled by credit card because some credit card companies were slower than others in billing customers. But all have accelerated their billing systems.

Petrol prices

Increase is predicted this month

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

A petrol price rise in the wake of the fall of sterling now seems inevitable as all international oil dealing including North Sea dealing, is conducted in dollars.

Continued intense market competition has prevented any of the big oil companies from taking the lead. Industry analysts, however, are predicting a petrol price rise by the end of this month.

One oil company said last night: "We have put the prices up four weeks ago and sterling has dropped ten cents since then. A price rise is needed, but we have to be aware of market conditions."

Each cent fall in the value of the pound costs a large international oil company such as Shell around £24m a year. The main oil companies have their own currency trading operations to ensure that a competitive edge is kept.

However, the Rotterdam price, which helped keep down the cost to the motorist, have been firmer in the run-up to today's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in Vienna.

Firmer prices at Rotterdam will first hit the small independent companies who have been keeping prices down.

The overall costs of the main oil companies raw materials are also rising.

Industry

Sterling is more stable in Europe

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industrial leaders refused to be panicked yesterday by the pound's slide and emphasized that sterling's value in relation to European currencies has remained more stable.

About a third of Britain's non-oil overseas trade, worth £23 billion, is now within the European Community, and the proportion is rising. Organizations such as the Confederation of British Industry have increasingly called for the pound's traditional link with the dollar to be severed.

But the latest dip in the pound's fortunes will not benefit anybody, the CBI says. Exporters to the United States would benefit while importers suffered, but the higher costs of food and raw materials could only fuel inflation.

Exporters of Scotch whisky and Jaguar cars, both dependent upon the United States market, are the type of industries that will benefit, but in British high streets the prices of American clothes and up-market goods such as refrigerators and microwave ovens might rise.

On the international market, commodities such as wood pulp, priced in dollars, could go up in price for United Kingdom consumers.

New pressure on interest rates, page 15

Classes smaller in English schools

By Colin Hughes

Overall class sizes in English schools have fallen during the last four years, the new Government figures show. The gap between large and small classes has widened in many areas.

The figures, presented to Parliament by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a written reply, give the first clear indication of the effects of falling rolls.

In 32 of the 98 local education authorities, the numbers of secondary school pupils in classes of more than 40 to one teacher, rose between 1979 and last year. The rest fell or stayed the same.

Numbers of children in primary classes of more than 40 pupils rose in 18 authorities.

In six authorities, Birmingham, Oldham, Cleveland, Hampshire, Gloucestershire and West Sussex, numbers of pupils in large classes have increased.

The figures provide material for the Government and its opponents. Teaching unions have long claimed that pupil-teacher ratios, rather than measuring class sizes, have concealed the stress on classes caused by school closures.

Their argument that falling pupil-teacher ratios have concealed variations in class sizes which disadvantage some pupils and teachers is given some support.

The Government's argument that class sizes have fallen on a national average, is equally supported.

PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS IN CLASSES OF GIVEN SIZE TO ONE TEACHER				
	Under 31	31-35	36-40	40+
Primary	73.5 (84.7)	23.5 (30)	2.9 (4.9)	0.2 (0.3)
Secondary	88 (84.1)	11.4 (14.9)	0.5 (0.8)	0.1 (0.1)

Mail pays princess damages

Princess Yasmin Khan, daughter of the late Prince Ali Khan and actress Rita Hayworth, yesterday settled a High Court libel action in London about a newspaper article which was said to have caused her great distress and embarrassment. She accepted an apology and payment of "appropriate" undisclosed damages to a charity she nominated.

The princess, who lives in New York, had sued Associated Newspapers and Sir David English, editor of the Daily Mail, over a series of articles in August, 1983, headed "The secrets of a love goddess."

Her counsel, Mr Desmond Browne, told Mr Justice Cohn that she did not take part in public life other than in connection with her activities on behalf of increasing public awareness of Alzheimer's Disease (a form of cerebral sclerosis) which crippled her mother, whose total care she assumed.

Princess Yasmin Khan: care for mother.

Counsel said the series was promoted and published in such a manner as to suggest that she had given the Daily Mail an exclusive interview concerning the "tragic truth" about her mother by reference to such matters as "a life of scandal and sensation."

'Horried' Gooch sues over Sun story

Graham Gooch, the former England Test cricketer, was "horried" to read that he could not care less about the cricketing plight of his country while he was serving a three-year ban imposed for going on a rebel tour of South Africa, a libel jury was told in the High Court in London yesterday.

A newspaper article which quoted Mr Gooch as saying he was too busy helping the Springboks to worry about England's humiliation was a "monstrous libel" and could be described in one word, "lies", Mr Patrick Milmo, counsel for Mr Gooch, said.

The Essex cricketer, aged 30, had been made out to be "smug, selfish and utterly disloyal, disloyal to English cricket and his former colleagues", Mr Milmo said.

Mr Gooch is suing over an article in the Sun, in December, 1982, and seeks damages from Mr Ian Todd, a reporter, and News Group Newspapers, the publishers. The article was a "nasty, hurtful libel", Mr Milmo said.

Mr Gooch, of Crossways, Guidica Park, Romford, Essex, said that in the winter of 1982 he was playing in South Africa and was "very disappointed" to hear of England being beaten in Australia.

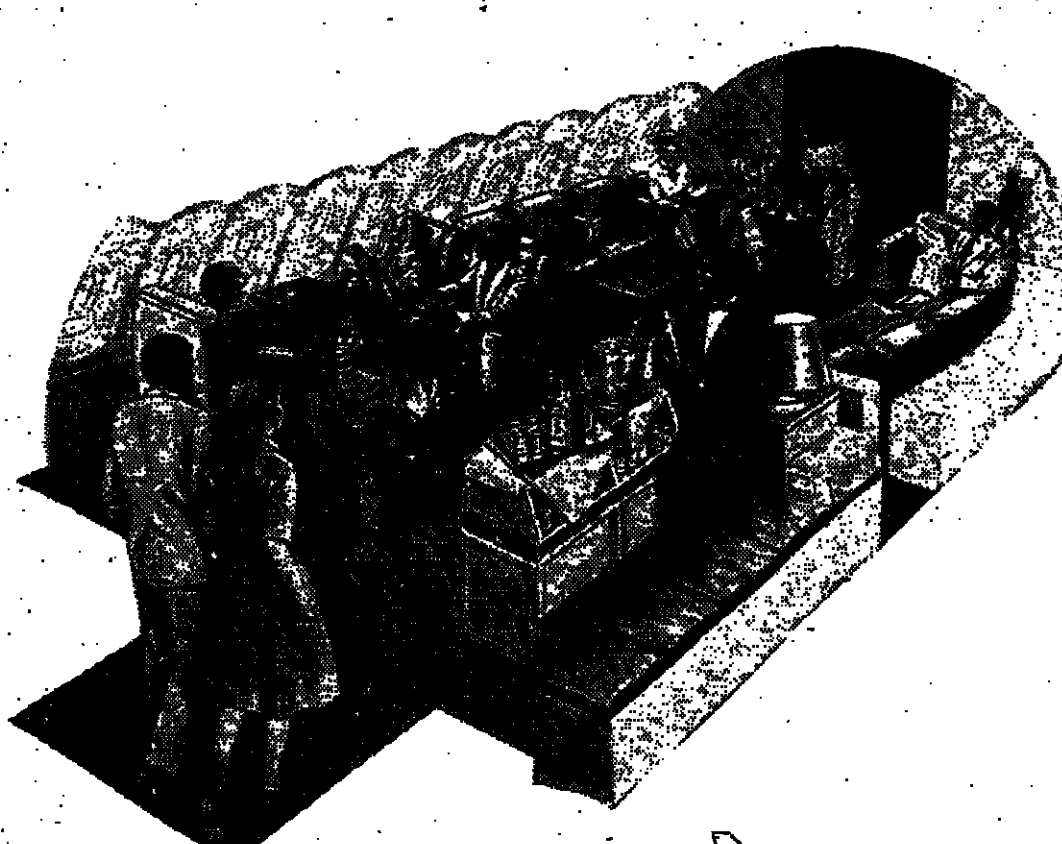
When he read The Sun article which quoted him as saying he could not care less, was happier helping out the Springboks and too busy to worry about England, he was shocked.

Mr Gooch said that he hoped to play for England again, but comments such as those reported, if true, might affect the selectors. He denied ever giving any interview to the newspaper.

The newspaper admits publishing the article but denies that the words bear the meaning complained of.

The hearing continues today.

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Nigeria asked to allow questioning of mission's staff

KIDNAPPING

The Foreign Office is pressing the Nigerian High Commissioner in London to allow police to interview staff of the mission in connection with the kidnapping of Mr. Alhaji Umaru Dikko last week, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement to the Commons.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said: The police are continuing their inquiries into the abduction of Mr. Dikko and the attempts to smuggle people out of the country. I am advised that they have made some progress, but that they are not yet complete, not least because it has only just become possible for the police to start questioning Mr. Dikko. I understand that some criminal charges are likely to be brought quite soon.

I appreciate, of course, that the House wishes to have the fullest and earliest possible information on these aspects. But it is important that any decisions that have to be taken should be based on the fullest available information, and should not interfere with or prejudice police inquiries. That is why neither I nor the Home Secretary can make a definitive statement on these aspects today and why I may have to decline to answer fully some of the questions which may arise.

Nevertheless, it is already clear that if the police are to be able to complete their inquiries satisfactorily they will need to interview members of the Nigerian High Commission staff.

This need arises from the presence at Stansted airport on July 5 of at least one member of the Nigerian High Commission staff and vehicles from that High Commission.

The Nigerian High Commissioner has, accordingly, today been asked specifically to allow the police to carry out the necessary interviews, and told that we require a very early reply to this request.

As the House will know, it is the duty of all persons enjoying privileges and immunities in accordance with the Vienna Convention to respect the laws and regulations of their host country. It is plain that the commissioning of acts of violence on British territory, and the plotting of the abduction of a person from the United Kingdom, is a matter of the gravest concern.

Not least in view of the good relations which have existed between the United Kingdom and Nigeria, I am sure that the House will join me in looking for an early and positive response from the Nigerian High Commissioner.

Mr. George Robertson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said: We accept that the police inquiries are going on into this quite outrageous kidnapping. Given what is already known about this incident, why is it not possible to make our essential position quite clear here and now?

Why are we still pussy-footing around the issue? After the Libyan siege, the Foreign Secretary had said the Government would take action if it

had good reason to believe diplomats were engaging in unacceptable activity in this country.

Will he ensure (he went on) that these strong words in May are followed by appropriately strong action in July? Will he tell the House that any diplomat who is implicated will either face trial or, if immunity be waived, will be expelled forthwith?

There is considerable concern that in London there are a number of foreign agents, many of whom are wanted for crimes, real or imagined, back home, and would be put at risk if this kind of violent, illegal repatriation was in any way allowed to be legitimised.

Whatever the letter of the Vienna Convention, if British officials suspect that human beings are being used as pawns in a game of diplomatic intrigue, it is right and appropriate at this stage for the Government to take the steps it has to enable the police authorities to make enquiries.

Mr. Alexander Carlisle (Montgomery, L.) in considering relations between the two countries will bear in mind the position of Mr. Peter, and Mr. Clark, two British gentlemen held in custody without charge for about a month in Nigeria in circumstances which allegedly are concerned with fugitive Nigerian politicians.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I will be in mind the importance of the point. Sir Philip Goodhart (Beckenham, C) asked if the Foreign Secretary, in making up his mind what to do, would remember that members of the Nigerian High Commission staff had had a poor record stretching back over many years of floating British laws and conventions.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: That is one matter which will be in my mind. I am certain that it would be right in this case to concentrate on the facts.

Mr. David Young (Bolton, South East, Lab): We should make it clear to all embassies, whether within the Commonwealth or outside it, that we are not having the law of this country imposed on us by diplomats who choose to use diplomatic immunity to carry their own national fights on to the streets of London.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I cannot emphasize too strongly the extent to which I agree with every word. It is also to be emphasized that no one is more affronted by abuse of diplomatic immunity than those diplomats, including our own, who rely upon it for the proper conduct of their affairs and business.

Mr. Ian Lloyd (Havant, C) said: Nigeria was prominent in international organizations such as the United Nations and the Commonwealth in setting standards for others. Will the Foreign Secretary (he went on) point out that in the maintenance of high standards of diplomatic behaviour, countries which do not observe them have no right to condemn others?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is important to make that point clear. He added later: There is no evidence of Israeli Government involvement.

Sealink price must reflect its assets

STATE SALES

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, made clear in the Commons that he would not agree to the sale of Sealink at a price which did not reflect the value of the assets.

He was responding to a question from Mr. John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport. Mr. Ridley had earlier told MPs that the British Railways Board had invited formal bids for Sealink last week and was now considering the bids received.

Mr. Prescott said British Rail Investments, had a deplorable record in disposal of public assets in hotels and lands. Hoverspeed had been valued at £11m but had been given away for no price at all to management.

Would Mr. Ridley reassure him that he would step in and stop the disposal of an asset at a price which would not be in the interest of taxpayers?

Mr. Ridley: I would not agree to a sale not at a price which reflected the value of the assets sold. But the relationship between British Rail and Sealink is a long and highly integrated one and they are not, as you say, two separate entities.

There has been some alarmist talk about industrial action over the plans to privatize Sealink.

Would Mr. Ridley welcome the fact that the National Union of Seamen executive had instructed their officials to seek talks with the seamen's union?

Mr. Ridley confirmed that this much more sensible course of action had been adopted by the NUS and that the seamen would be in a position to return to work by the end of the month.

Mr. Stephen Ross (Leamington, L) said: It would be better to scrap the whole privatization deal and start again to build a new Sealink with running the service properly.

Mr. Ridley replied that to scrap the whole thing would not be good for the ferries and to scrap the whole thing would not be good for the ferries and to scrap the whole thing would not be good for the ferries.

Later, when answering other questions about British Rail, Mr. David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said a number of MPs had asked him about Labour MPs. He replied: We do not manage the railways. It would be quite wrong for ministers or politicians to seek to manage BR. It is much better done by professional railwaymen who know their job.

Minister rules out national water grid

DROUGHT

Pressure from both sides of the House of Commons for increased investment in the water industry to avert shortages like the present one, and from Labour MPs for the creation of a national water grid for transfer of supplies from areas of surplus to areas of shortage were resisted by Mr. Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction.

In a statement in reply to a request by Mr. Robert Hayward (Kingswood, C), Mr. Gow said that over the past three months rainfall in the United Kingdom had been substantially below average and in some parts, notably Wales and the South West, had been less than half normal.

Reservoirs in Wales, the South West and Cumbria were low and the 30-day forecast was for warm, dry weather in all parts of the country.

Since the 1976 drought, water resources had been augmented in many places and distribution of supplies had been improved, particularly in peak summer demand, said Mr. Gow.

To conserve supplies in areas of shortage, the water authorities had been asked to restrict use of water and the Government had made it a condition of any new water supply that it must not be used for anything other than domestic purposes.

The Government would, as necessary, make orders authorizing water authorities to restrict use of water. He was asking authorities to report to him weekly and urged all to use water responsibly.

He stressed how important it was to comply with the advice of water authorities and companies and with statutory limitations.

Mr. Hayward: Is the minister assisted with the advice being given, in the light of the fact that on May 1, I was advised in a written reply that water supplies were in good shape except for some small reservoirs in the north-west and yet there are now restrictions for nine million people?

He asked whether restrictions would apply to industry or to individual consumers.

Mr. Gow: There has been no rain since May 1 and that makes a difference. It is the policy of the Government and water authorities and companies that priority should be given to keeping supplies open to industry for agricultural use. It is necessary to impose further restrictions, the House and the country will think it right that essential use of water should be restricted.

Mr. John Carlisle, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, said: We are not going to blame Mr. Gow for the fine weather, nor give him credit for it, but nine million people are suffering from some restriction and rationing, for many, cannot be far away.

How much longer do we need to go on saying to people in the South-West, the North-West and Wales year after year that they must suffer these restrictions?

He asked why the Government had imposed its spending cuts policies on the water industry in face of all evidence that much more investment was needed. He asked why the Government had not considered development of a national water grid and how the 1982 Water Act barring the press and public from water authority water issues was preventing con-

sumers from playing their proper role in the industry.

Mr. Gow: It was the view of the Labour Government and is the view of this Government that the capital expenditure required for a national water grid could not be justified.

Mr. Hayward: (Birmingham, Shill, South, Lab) a former DOE minister: No.

Mr. Gow: I am giving the Government view. If Mr. Hayward says that he was in favour of a national water grid, it was not something he was able to implement when he was at the Department of the Environment.

Mr. Gow: The cost involved in the national grid would not be justified. Mr. Dennis Howell: There is no shortage of water even now. What we are not doing is transferring water from north to south and west to east by using the existing river system. The Labour Government laid down that the capital work to produce that type of water grid should be commenced, and it was happening when we went out of office.

Mr. Howell: I listen carefully to Mr. Howell's advice but the Government has no plans to construct a national water grid.

In further evidence he said that a significant part of investment had been devoted to preventing the loss of water between reservoir and consumer. It would be possible for the South-West Authority to buy water from Northumbria Authority, as Gibraltar had done.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on European Affairs. Lords (2.30): Health and Social Security Bill, report, Army Air Force Discipline Acts (Continuation) Order.

Prosecutions must be left to chief constables

COAL DISPUTE

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, stated in the Commons that there was no way he would want to become involved in deciding what charges should be brought against men from incidents in the miners' dispute.

The decision whether to prosecute and for what offence must be left to the chief constable concerned, he insisted. The number of arrests made during the dispute, including 124 people charged with unlawful assembly and 70 with riot.

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) who began the exchanges, said: Many of my constituents find it hard to believe that the riotous behaviour and organized violence and intimidation they see on their television screens every night does not give rise to many prosecutions for breaking the criminal law and for riotous assembly.

What has the Attorney General to say about the apparent lenience being shown to these people?

Sir Michael Havers: The decision whether to prosecute and for what offence must be a matter for the chief constable of the police authority concerned.

Mr. Robert Adley: I am sure that the police authorities will do their best to manage the situation. It would be quite wrong for ministers or politicians to seek to manage BR. It is much better done by professional railwaymen who know their job.

Prosecutions should be looked at by the Attorney himself.

Sir Michael Havers: Of these cases that have been referred to the DPP so far none has included riot. It is entirely a matter for the chief constable whether to consult the DPP. If they are referred to the DPP, it is a matter for the DPP.

Mr. John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): Night after night ordinary people who are not lawyers see the most disgraceful acts being committed on the box.

What is happening to these people? Is our present legal system, which may be somewhat antiquated, to deal with mob rule such as we have today?

Sir Michael Havers: It certainly is not mob rule. In a number of cases there has been serious intimidation and violence. In these cases, it must be up to the chief constable. There is no way the Government should intervene in such circumstances.

The number of arrests now exceeds 3,000 and there have been a comparatively large number of people charged with unlawful assembly and riot, which are two separate offences. 124 charged with unlawful assembly had 70 charged with riot.

This is a matter in which I would not want in any way to influence the chief constables.

Mr. John Stokes: Opposition spokesmen on legal affairs have been considerable anxiety on the modes of transport to make it as fair as possible.

That is why we have asked BR to make a modest return on their rail city services and why I will, in due course, be publishing proposals for the bus industry which may have some effect on the problem he so rightly mentioned.

CAA study of air routes

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during Commons questions that he expected to receive within a week or two the Civil Aviation Authority's conclusions on their study of airline route licensing.

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): As Mr. Ridley presumably referred the matter to the CAA in the first place to obtain an impartial view, the understandable pressure from British Airways and the independent airlines is likely to make the decision much more difficult if it reverts to the political arena.

Will he be sensible and assure us that he will seek to implement the CAA report regardless of its contents and to avoid the differing pressures he has mentioned as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and former BOAC pilot in the Cabinet?

Mr. Ridley said he had better wait to see what the report said. It would be a brave man indeed who bound himself to accept a report without

working of the Bail Act in connection with persons charged with offences arising from picketing.

In the so-called picket courts bail forms with conditions already printed are given to the magistrates even before the hearing takes place. Is this appearance of pre-judging an affront to British justice whereby the case should be seen to be decided on the evidence?

How can the blanket imposition of conditions on picketing miners who may only be facing charges of a minor nature, be reconciled with the granting of unconditional bail to people charged with serious offences?

Will he ask the Lord Chancellor to inquire into the working of the Bail Act in mining areas in the last few weeks?

Sir Michael Havers: I have no evidence to show magistrates are not dealing with each application on its individual merits. It does not mean what is printed on the form, which may be for convenience, are the ones the magistrates impose.

I have not received a single piece of evidence that magistrates are approaching it in any one way.

Mr. Douglas Hurd, Minister of State, Home Office, in a Commons written reply, said that between March 1 and July 3 inclusive 453 officers had been injured in violent picketing events associated with the miners' dispute. Information about the number of other people injured was not available.

BR catering may go private

The Government is exploring the possibility of introducing private catering on railway stations and trains, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during Commons questions.

Mr. David Smeberg (Bury South, C) had asked: Has he discussed with the chairman of British Rail the desirability of standardising and privatising the catering and buffet service on many inter-city routes?

Mr. Ridley: The Under Secretary of State (Mr. David Mitchell) has been discussing the question of introducing private catering and private capital into the whole of the catering part of BR's activities, both at stations and on trains.

I hope that soon we will see some policy on this matter and for others to be able to supply a better service where they can.

Rural staffing dilemma resolved

POLICE BILL

New clauses proposed by the Government to the new police bill of custody officers would overcome criticism that some rural stations were too small for such an appointment, a situation which would create delays and difficulties in handling detained persons, Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said during the resumed committee stage of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill in the House of Lords.

The role of the new post, he said, in moving the new clauses, was designed to introduce an element of direct personal accountability for the welfare and securing the rights of detained persons. It would ensure there was no conflict of interest by providing that the custody officer could not be involved in any way with the investigation of the offences for which the person was detained.

There had been criticism of the fact that the Bill said every police station should designate such an officer, but this took no account of the fact that some rural stations might have only one or two officers so this would not be possible.

There could also be delays if the custody officer, who would be able to undertake routine adminis-

trative and supervisory duties, was not available.

As drafted, the Bill left the police with the choice of taking every person arrested in a rural area to a custody officer, would overcome a large proportion of rural officers as custody officers.

The difficulty would be overcome by the Government's new clauses, he said, which allowed chief officers to designate police stations which would be used for the purpose of detaining arrested persons, and by allowing the appointment of one or more custody officers at the designated stations.

The new clauses stated that a custody officer should be of the rank of sergeant or above and that a rank might perform the functions at a designated station if the custody officer was not readily available to perform them.

Answering Lord Plant (Lab), representing the Police Federation who said there were worries that a probationary officer might be given the task Lord Elton, said he appreciated the concern behind the point and would give it consideration.

Lord Elton also moved an amendment that if the first police station visited the city, the ideas attached back to the 1930s and no one had made an effort to change them.

Not only did such stories upset Glaswegians, who are intensely proud of their city, but the grimy old back any improvement in its economic growth. For years Glasgow suffered a falling population

Complexity of rail decisions

TRANSPORT

A statement on British Rail's Inter-City strategy and the East coast mainline service, which is hoped, before the summer recess, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said in the Commons.

He added that he knew MPs would understand if a decision took a little longer. There were major and complex matters and he would like time to consider them.

In reply to Mr. Jo Richardson (Barking, Lab), Mr. Ridley said he had already had one discussion about the strategy with Mr. Bob Reid, chairman of British Rail, and would have further talks before reaching a decision.

Mr. Richardson: Will Mr. Ridley now admit that it is impossible for Inter-City to achieve a 5 per cent return on assets by 1987? Could he guarantee that at least the present inadequate levels are maintained?

Mr. Ridley: The strategy study predicts a major improvement in sector performance by 1988-89. It is not yet able to achieve a full 5 per cent return by 1987.

Mr. Thomas Cox (Tooting, Lab): The grave problems British Rail face are caused by the targets it has had imposed on it and, in trying to develop an Inter-City strategy it has had to take note of what Mr. Ridley has said.

Can he give an assurance that on future developments British Rail is not going to have conditions imposed on it by its department, in particular the development of the East coast mainline service, which is so important.

Mr. Ridley: Although I have received the study, Mr. Cox has not. It will be published by British Rail, although there may be the need to remove some commercially sensitive matter.

He has been reading articles in the newspapers that are totally at variance with the sort of concepts in the study.

Mr. Gary Walker (Keighley, C) said he hoped there would be no delay over the East coast mainline services.

Mr. Ridley: I received the submission on the East coast service on May 23 and the Inter-City strategy study on May 22. There are very major and complex documents. I would like time to ensure I get the right answer.

He said to give an answer before the House rises for the summer, he knew the House would understand if it did not succeed, but I want to get things right.

Glasgow needs credit for its new image

Glasgow is a much slandered city. Reviled for years over everything from the state of its citizens' teeth to the decrepit condition of its tenement housing, Glasgow has received little national credit for the work it has done on improving an image dulled by industrial misfortune and social hardship. The stereotype of a violent and ugly place has clung although the reality is now strikingly different.

The reasons, and the results, are manifold. The dirt of an industrial revolution has, in many parts of the city, been sandblasted away. Millions of pounds have been spent on erasing the scars left by departing heavy industry, and by a housing policy which was the quickest remedy for a desperate shortage.

Many communities on the fringe of the centre no longer have the air of lingering neglect even the doubtful benefit of a dis-stamped industrial landscape as a town centre. Old tenements have been re-roofed and old walls restored to a handsome honey colour. Security systems have cut down vandalism and a new Glasgow 'stair' there is a new sense of pride.

Scotland could lose an important part of its drive for self-promotion, under a government review. In the second of a three-part series looking at key areas of the country Ronald Faux, our Scottish Correspondent, examines the improvements made in Glasgow.

In the cheerful and much-publicized slogan of the former Lord Provost, Dr. Michael Kelly, "Glasgow smiles better". This is the city council's attempt to take a sandblaster to the preconceptions which outsiders hold about the city.

The timing of the campaign was just right. A lot of things had improved and the time had come to advertise the fact. People in Glasgow wanted it too. They wanted to see something rebutting the bad publicity", Dr. Kelly said.

There were out-of-date stereotypes, he complained, kept alive by journalists who never visited the city. The ideas dated back to the 1930s and no one had made an effort to change them.

Not only did such stories upset Glaswegians, who are intensely proud of their city, but the grimy old back any improvement in its economic growth. For years Glasgow suffered a falling population

and rising debts, which raised the rates and provoked more industry to leave for the greener pastures of the new towns on the city's edge.

It was Dr. Kelly who launched the £1m campaign to boost the city. Phase one promotes Glasgow as the main commercial and industrial centre in Scotland with excellent conference and tourist facilities and one of the greatest art collections in Europe. Phase two takes the same message overseas.

Confidence has been reflected in the spread of investment by the private sector in new hotels, and the pump-priming activities of the Scottish Development Agency. All have brought about a remarkable improvement to the city.

Dr. Kelly observed: "Contrasting it with what has happened in Liverpool for example, Glasgow has been determined to work and to fight for a better image."

Glasgow is the bright new world of Dr. Kelly's conception, and there was no guarantee that the idea would not be scoffed at. "I took a risk, but it has worked", he said.

About £200,000 was raised for the campaign from private industry and individuals. The development agency and the Scottish Tourist Board both made substantial contributions.

Not only had the Burrell Collection in Pollok Park joined Glasgow's already formidable and amusing art collection but with the Theatre Royal, home of Scottish opera, and other impressive facilities, the city really did have something positive to boast about.

Next will come a £36m Scottish exhibition centre, a few minutes' walk from the city centre.

With the Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal now firmly in progress as the most advanced and comprehensive urban improvement project in Europe, the city really is erasing its old image with the bulldozer.

Even so, it is not yet seriously doing the £200m investment in what was unprepossessing soil.

Tomorrow: The Highlands

Scientific interpreter to Cabinet

Whitehall brief

One year ago, the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS), the Cabinet's "think tank", lay under sentence of death.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, its executioner, was in the process of stripping those assets of the tank that she wished to salvage.

A couple of its referees were transferred to her own Downing Street Policy Unit, but the most prominent survivors were Dr. Robin Nicholson, the tank's chief scientist, and his small team.

They found shelter in a new science and technology secretariat, specially created to house them in the Cabinet Office, the engine room of central government. Their work includes for example, the recent report of the Technology, Growth and Employment Group to the London Economic Summit (which Dr. Nicholson chaired), and on a more regular basis, the reports of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development.

Little is known about its main task which is to brief the Prime Minister and Cabinet on the scientific and technology aspects of high policy-making.

Dr. Nicholson, aged 50, a pleasant, unassuming metallurgist who is on loan to the Government from private industry, is designated Chief Scientist to the Cabinet Office, which makes him the Prime Minister's head hofin. Some think he and his team have just about the most taxing job in the Whitehall advice business.

For example, Lord Trend, the former Cabinet Secretary who ran the Cabinet office between 1962 and 1973, has said: "I was, and still am very interested in this immensely difficult problem of getting an increasingly complex, abstract scientific skill translated into terms which an administrator, or a politician, can understand. It is a much more difficult thing to do than people suppose."

Dr. Nicholson accepts the trend thesis and reckons more and more issues are going to have a science or technology element. But he is not a Civil Service knacker.

Since joining the CPRS in 1981 he has acquired a lot of admiration for the system. But the weakness of the system in respect of its scientific and

technology literacy is well known.

He said: "This is a function of history. The rate at which the issues have been advancing in scientific and technological terms has exceeded the rate at which the system has been advancing in terms of its scientific and technology literacy. But the system is doing something about that."

There is, he says, an art in presenting scientific advice to ministers. It is very similar to the skill needed in industry in briefing boards of directors along the scale of the issues is large.

He said: "One has to put a tremendous effort into communication. One has to sort out the wood from the trees. Most scientists have enormous difficulty in leaving out the less important parts of the argument - your training is not to disregard any aspect of the experiment."

In more ways than one, the occupant of 10 Downing Street is a rarity. Mrs Thatcher is a trained scientist. Does it help having a boss who is a scientist?

Dr. Nicholson says: "Yes. Dr. Nicholson says: "It keeps me on my toes."

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FROM AUSTIN ROVER



Tennis Equipment

Gunmen sabotage Beirut's latest security plan and kidnap Libyan diplomat

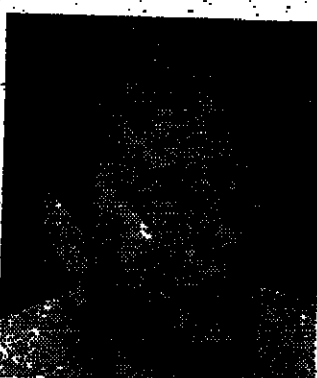
From Robert Fisk, Beirut

It all started coming apart yesterday. First, the gunmen came back yet again, closing the roads round West Beirut in defiance of the Lebanese National Army. Then Libya's most senior diplomat in the Lebanese capital was kidnapped in broad daylight by two carloads of armed men outside his diplomatic mission in the Muslim sector of the city.

Radical pro-Iranian Shia Muslims opposed to the political leadership of Mr Nabih Berri, the Amal militia commander, who now sits in President Gemayel's new Cabinet, were popularly believed to be behind the day's events in an effort to sabotage the Government's new security plan.

To put it mildly, it was a profoundly depressing day for the people of Beirut. Just six days after the Lebanese National Army had taken over security duties in all Beirut, only hours after Beirut international airport had reopened for the first time in five months – even as the first Middle East Airlines jets flew in – Shia Muslim Amal gunmen appeared on the streets.

They stood guard at barricades of burning tyres along the airport boulevard, ostensibly supporting a demonstration by the relatives of men and women kidnapped in the past eight years of civil war, but shouting at motorists who wanted to



Mr Berri: Opposed by Shia Muslims

catch aircraft and ordering Lebanese troops to turn back at gunpoint.

Although yesterday's developments do not necessarily mean the breakdown of the security plan, they are a grave setback. The army's Shia Muslim Sixth Brigade was forced to order the reclosure of the main road crossing through the harbour, while attempts by Sixth Brigade troops to open the airport road ended in humiliation as they were forced to reverse their vehicles down the road in the face of teenage gunmen.

All day, MEA's Boeing airlines flew low over the city into Beirut Airport; yet while they carried passengers into Lebanon, there was no way for anyone to reach the terminal to

by one. In Christian east Beirut, radio stations trumpeted that West Beirut had been turned into anarchy and that the army's Muslim troops were unable to maintain order, an unpleasant insinuation that had within it more than a grain of truth.

The Shia Muslims orchestrating the demonstration by the relatives of kidnap victims – and who evidently want to embarrass Du Buit – could not have chosen a more sensitive subject to awake the emotions of the Lebanese. Between 3,000 and 6,000 men and women were taken hostage in the past years of fighting, yet only just over a hundred are thought by the International Red Cross to be still alive.

At the airport yesterday morning, several women in black tried to push against the army lines until a soldier broke down and shouted: "We hurt even more than you – four of my brothers were kidnapped."

The army was too late to help Mr Mohamed Fatouh, the Libyan Charge d'Affaires, whose car was stopped by gunmen at Ouzai just above the Mediterranean. Later reports said that another Libyan, apparently an employee of the mission, was also taken hostage while a telephone caller claiming to represent the "Sadr Brigade" admitted responsibility for the kidnapping.



Guard of honour: King Hussein's three children greeting President Mitterrand of France with a smart salute at Amman military airstrip

Husain seeks Mitterrand's aid

AMMAN (Reuters) – President Mitterrand of France arrived in Jordan yesterday on a visit aimed at exploring ways of breaking the Middle East deadlock.

King Hussein of Jordan, a key figure in any future peace plans, was at the military airstrip on the outskirts of the capital to greet Mitterrand and his delegation, which included External Relations Minister M Claude Cheysson.

After lunching at the Royal

Palace, M Mitterrand was due to attend a brief ceremony at a war memorial before returning to the palace for a first round of private talks with the King.

In keeping with protocol, neither leader made any statement at the airstrip. With the failure of past Arab and Western proposals to win overall acceptance, diplomats believe King Hussein is looking to his guest for active support in drawing up a new peace formula.

The Jordanian monarch said as much recently when he appealed for greater involvement in peace efforts by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council which includes France.

● ARAFAT IN GENEVA: Mr Arafat, the PLO leader, is due here tomorrow for a lunchtime meeting with the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He is coming at the latter's invitation.

US accused of meddling in Greece

Greece accused the United States yesterday of trying to interfere in its domestic affairs and issued a warning that operations at the four American bases here could be affected if Turkey continued to receive an "over-supply" of US military aid.

The statement, viewed here

From Our Correspondent, Athens at the Socialist Government's strongest expression yet of anti-Americanism, appeared to be in retaliation for increasingly sharp criticism from Washington.

The accusation apparently refers to a raid in April by a CIA officer on a flat in Athens used by a suspected Jordanian

terrorist, who was later released. But President Karamanlis clearly minded that the United States supplies more than 70 per cent of Greece's military needs, said pointedly after inspecting the Greek Navy on Sunday: "Stable international support is vital for our armed forces to protect the country's security."

Israel goes to the polls

Electorate scents a whiff of Weimar

Christopher Walker, Jerusalem Correspondent, examines the three issues dominating the campaign for Israel's general election on July 23, widely regarded as the most crucial in the country's 36-year history. Today: The Economy.

With inflation at 400 per cent, the second highest per capita foreign debt in the world, a trade gap in excess of US\$5 billion and a daily stampede from shekels into dollars (or "greens" as they are known), it is hardly surprising that the economy is the dominant issue.

Despite the best efforts of the ruling right-wing Likud bloc to divert attention to Labour's alleged weakness in the realm of national security or the unhappy image of its leader, Mr Shimon Peres, there is evidence that the key question troubling the floating voter is what is going to be done about the economic mess.

A recent poll showed that 68.2 per cent of those questioned expected a big devaluation after polling day, whatever party takes power, while only 2.1 per cent thought there would be no such move. Another recent statistic showed a 50 per cent increase in the sale of special machines designed to detect forged dollars.

Labour, the front runner in the opinion polls, has been capitalizing on the economic issue by running television advertisements depicting the seedy scenes on Lilliput Street in Tel Aviv where the dollar black market is thriving under the open gaze of the authorities. The large quantities of paper money involved in the transactions have added a whiff of the Weimar Republic to the proceedings.

"We are witnessing the most egocentric campaign ever waged in Israel", the political commentator, Mr Yeshayahu Ben-Porat, observed. "The anonymous voter wants to know what will happen to his dollar-linked saving scheme, his government bonds and his commercial bank shares after July 23. As for the rest, who really cares?"

It is not only Labour – hungry for a return to power after seven lean years – that has been hammering the economic theme. Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the second of Likud's four finance ministers, is now running at the head of his own party, Omets, whose name means "courage to care the economy". He has warned Israel that without drastic

Labour lead cut

The ruling right-wing Likud coalition has cut Labour's lead according to an opinion poll published yesterday the poll in the *Maariv* newspaper predicted 47 seats for Labour and 37 for Likud in the 120-seat assembly. Previous polls had given Labour a 15-seat lead.

action, there could be financial chaos by the autumn with inflation reaching 1,000 per cent and salaries having to be paid weekly.

Mr Hurwitz, who is advocating a national unity government as the only solution, has described the present dire situation as due to "criminal financial and economic negligence". He and others with an insider's knowledge of just how bad things are have claimed that many Israelis are unprepared to face up to the truth.

For the Likud, whose new Finance Minister, Mr Yigael Cohen-Orgrad, has been under heavy pressure from colleagues to take drastic steps to salvage the Government's campaign, the one crumb of comfort comes from widespread fear among citizens about the harsh austerity measures which a new Labour government might take.

Labour has been striving to dispel rumours that its rescue package would involve measures against savings. "If you are asking where the money will come from, I say the Likud will come from, I say the Likud will come from, I say the Likud will come from," Mr Peres explained.

Just before the campaign opened, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State delivered a private warning to the Israeli Government that the vast supplies of US aid could be affected if stringent economic measures, including a cut in the standard of living, were not implemented.

But not every politician has taken his message to heart. "After I die, if somebody in the heavens asks me why Israel got into such debt – for the army, for settlements and mortgages," Mr Eliezer Shostak, the Health Minister told a Likud rally. "Without this blessed inflation, Israel could not have marched forward."

Tomorrow: The occupied territories

Catalan President to go on trial in Barcelona

From Harry Debelins, Madrid

The President of the home rule government of Catalonia, Señor Jordi Pujol, and 24 others, including many Catalan nationalist leaders, are to be tried in Barcelona on charges of embezzlement and falsification of public documents.

A plenary session attended by most of the 41 members of the Barcelona Territorial Audience, the region's highest court, agreed to hear the case against Señor Pujol and the others which alleges that the offences were committed when they were executives of Banca Catalana before Señor Pujol assumed public office.

In accepting the case, the Barcelona court rejected its own ruling of last May, in which it had declared itself unable to

proceed because of Señor Pujol's parliamentary immunity. The change resulted from a ruling by the Supreme Court in Madrid.

Spain's chief prosecutor brought charges against Señor Pujol and other members of his party, Convergencia i Unió (Convergence and Union), shortly after he won a second term as president of the Generalitat, Catalonia's regional government.

According to the Catalan home rule statute, the only court with authority to try a member of the regional parliament or the president of the regional government is the Catalan Superior Tribunal of Justice. However, that court has not yet been established.

Conference tries to help 4m African refugees

Geneva (Reuters) – The UN Secretary-General, Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, opened an international conference here yesterday which will discuss solutions to the problems of refugees in Africa and support for the economies of their poverty-stricken host countries.

He said the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (Icara 2) came at a time of crisis throughout the African continent which was far graver than when the first Icara conference took place three years ago.

A main task of the meeting, at which about 80 states are represented, would be to help the infrastructure of countries playing host to Africa's estimated four million refugees, he said.

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FRED PERRY Examples not shown: Ladies shirt, white trimmed Navy/ice or Navy/Maroon	£8.25	£6.25
Ladies shorts, white/Blue trim	£13.75	£9
Shirt, Navy/Maroon or Maroon/Navy	£14.25	£6.75
Man's white shirt	£10	£7.75
Man's shirt in assorted plain colours	£11.25	£7.75
Man's white shorts	£13.95	£6.25
MARLBORO Examples not shown: Tennis shirt	£15	£11
T-shirt in assorted colours	£8.50	£5.75
Shorts, white or Pale Blue	£13.50	£10.25
Further tennis examples, not shown: Lacoste T-shirt	£19.50	£13
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Tunturi pulse meter	£88	£69
Gympac 1000 home gym	£430	£350
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Hayden tries to woo the left with attack on Indonesian death squads

From Tony Dabondia, Melbourne

Thousands of people have been murdered in the back streets of Indonesia by death squads, according to Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister.

The accusation, made on Sunday night, is being interpreted as part of an effort to win the support of the Labour party's left-wing for a more moderate approach to the question of East Timor when the party's national conference votes on the issue on Wednesday.

Speaking on television Mr Hayden said: "There have been 2,000, some say 4,000, people literally murdered. Murdered in the night, in the back streets of parts of Indonesia, and it is part of death squad activity to eliminate criminals."

Mr Hayden released a summary of a report by Mr Rawdon Dalrymple, the Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, which said that Australia had been blamed for a resurgence of activity by Fretilin, the East Timor independence movement. Mr Dalrymple has just completed a three-day visit to former Portuguese colonies.

Mr Jose Ramos Horta, the representative of Fretilin at the United Nations, who is observing the Labour Party conference, claimed yesterday that Mr Hayden had caved in to Indonesian pressure on East Timor.

"What Mr Hayden is proposing is a gentleman's attempt to whitewash the issue of East Timor, to tell us down the drain," he said.

Mr Horta said he had not heard Mr Hayden raise the question of the death squads until Sunday, although the killings had been going on for the past 12 months at least. It was done just to show he could stand up to the Indonesians, Mr Horta claimed.

By talking tough before Wednesday's vote, Mr Hayden is apparently hoping that his hard line will persuade the conference to adopt his resolution which calls for a change in policy to recognise Indonesia's annexation of East Timor.

The vote is particularly important as Mr Hayden is due to leave immediately after Wednesday's vote for Indonesia.

● JAKARTA: Day by day, Indonesian newspapers carry

reports that corpses of young men, many of them carrying tattoos and most of them well known extortionists, have been found bound and shot dead in streets and canals.

The reports have been carried since January of 1983, when the "mysterious killers" were first reported to be making their rounds.

Generally, the public was relieved and few voices were raised in protest. But as the killings continued, Amnesty International and more significantly Indonesia's Legal Aid Institute and some MPs began to express public unease over the killings, and in August 1983 the newspapers were told quietly by the government to drop the term "mysterious killers."

At that time the public tally was more than 500 criminals killed. Now the total number is believed to exceed 4,000.

No one has claimed the victims are political, and public support is still there. Claims by senior government officials that the killings are the result of gang warfare are doing little to calm those who believe condoning extra-legal methods on a relatively popular issue could backfire.

Tokyo trip for South Korean ruler

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea will make an historic trip to Tokyo this autumn, becoming the first Korean head of state to visit its former colonial ruler.

Diplomatically, President Chun's visit will affirm that the tension between the two states is easing, a process that began in earnest in January last year when Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, became the first Japanese leader to visit Seoul.

President Chun will meet Emperor Hirohito, who is expected to make a conciliatory reference to the three-and-a-half decades of Japanese rule which ended with the Second World War.

The timing of the trip, however, has raised political questions in Japan. The main opposition Socialist Party has said the Government should not invite the leader of just one of the two Korean states.

Asean urges Vietnam to join Cambodia dialogue

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

The Foreign Ministers of the six generally anti-Communist members of the Associate of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) called on Vietnam yesterday to support a national reconciliation of conflicting factions in Cambodia, but individual members refused to say publicly whether the statement was a reply or even a signal to Hanoi's call for a regional dialogue.

The joint-statement, at the opening of an Asean ministerial meeting, was significant however in that it would have been unthinkable even a year ago. The difference, primarily, was that it officially endorsed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's call for a reconciliation of all Cambodian factions "including the Heng Samrin faction".

Asean's long standing position since one still espoused today, is that the only permanent solution to the Cambodian problem is a withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops numbering between 160,000 and 180,000 stationed in Cambodia, and support of the position of the tripartite Cambodian resistance

movement as the legal government of the country.

However, a growing awareness of big power involvement especially the Soviet Union's backing of Vietnam, and China's backing of the Khmer Rouge, coupled with international revision at the Khmer Rouge record when it was in power, has led some members of Asean, in particular Indonesia, to question whether confrontation is the best way to go, diplomatic sources say.

In the past 12 months Indonesia's armed forces chief, General Benny Moerdani, visited Hanoi and returned with statements saying Asean did not present a threat to the region, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja welcomed Vietnamese Foreign Minister Mr Nguyen Co Thach to Jakarta, although with a less amiable outcome.

As a result, although no commentators see a dramatic change of Asean attitudes, some see a slight stepping down from confrontation

Hard Won Image

Tate

It is British art that the newly opened exhibition at the Tate Gallery is all about. Yet its portentous title "The Hard Won Image" succeeds to obscure this fact and instead of enticing the potential visitor, it intimidates with its implications of toil and hardship. Surely, however, laboriously achieved, good art should and always does appear effortlessly inspired.

Its dual aim is admirable. It is the first exhibition of British art to prove that figuration, which constitutes its theme, is alive and well. Far from having been obliterated by the avant-garde movement, it continues to flourish alongside.

Forty-six of the finest artists, among them Moore, Bacon, Blake, Hockney, Kitaj, Hamilton, Auerbach are only a few names among an outstanding pleiad. It may appear therefore strange to have to add that the exhibition as an event is altogether disappointing.

Like all major endeavours, this show is the result of a curatorial-cum-managerial series of decisions. As such, certain self-imposed criteria of selection, other than excellence, were necessary in order that it might become viable as a public show. These are clearly spelt out in the very scholarly catalogue, written by its organizer, Richard Morphet. Thus it was decided that this was to be an exhibition of British contemporary art of the past 10 years, by living artists, of works already acquired by the Tate. So the selection itself was to be based on the Tate's own collection, with a few exceptions, offering thus a welcome opportunity to see some of its works seldom on view, due to lack of space.

Inexplicably though, once the parameters were established every set rule in the book was broken. Thus the magnificent etching "Reclining figure" by Henry Moore with which the show opens dates from 1959/64; the nine paintings from the lovely series "Still Life: Last Eleven" are by Adrian Stokes (died 1972) and some artists in the exhibition are not in the permanent collection yet, however much their inclusion in the



Leon Kossoff's "Two seated figures No 2" at the Tate

exhibition can be interpreted as a declaration of intent.

The possibility of comparing and contrasting works by different artists sharpens the critical response and is in itself a desirable aim. Yet the conspicuous lack of coherence regarding the overall presentation has to be called into question. Particularly incomprehensible seems the installation of some of the works: Francis Bacon's magnificent new painting *Triptych After the Oresteia of Aeschylus* adjacent to Helen Lessore's *Symposium II* make unfortunate bed fellows. Equally, the tragically beautiful but alas only work by

Robert Medley, a self-portrait entitled *Gilles au nu*, fights for life in a corner.

Howard Hodgkin's three paintings, whose high degree of stylization brings them too close to abstraction for comfort in this context, lose impact between two of the finest walls in the exhibition: Leon Kossoff and opposite him Lucian Freud. With these artists, as with Bacon, Moore or Auerbach, there were no surprises in the sense that no matter what the circumstances, art of such quality speaks with its own loud and clear voice and as such it needs no other.

Looking at Kossoff's smile-

less *The Family Party, January 1983*, there is little noticeable difference compared to earlier works such as *Man in Wheelchair* and only careful scrutiny reveals that both the brush stroke and colour scheme changed from the gloomy and heavily impastoed early effect to a lighter and brighter one.

A very special treat were Kitaj's paintings, among them a new and tantalizingly complex composition entitled *Cecil Court, London WC2 (The Refugees)*, whose complex iconography creates a surreal effect so characteristic of much of his work.

Finally, as penultimate gallery

Moore's sculpture which opens the exhibition, a large, polychrome sculpture - for sculpture it is - by Raymond Mason closes it. One could argue that there is no logical reason why the sculpture in the gallery could not be in a "beautiful" or the "best" line "but in this instance the work would have certainly looked better in a fine art gallery, perhaps on the Tate's floor. Perhaps it could be argued that the "beautiful" which are part of the first in a series of forthcoming sculpture shows, entitled "Making Sculpture", planned for this summer.

Cork Street Galleries opened many a wine bottle in celebration of summer on July 10. It was party time and the place looked festive that evening, bedecked with coloured balloons, whilst a jazz orchestra played.

For those not in the know, Cork Street signifies for the commercial art world what Bond Street does for high fashion. The party also provided a excuse for the hosts to display some of the works in stock. Two really outstanding Picasso exhibitions - paintings from *The Vollard Suite* at one of the three Waddington galleries and ceramics at Nicola Jacobs - were on view at the same time as an installation by Elsworth Kelly at Robert Fraser's.

In another of the Waddington galleries, a magnificent van Dongen portrait, which is spotted among other fine work, although their *piece de resistance* seemed to be a bronze sculpture *Horse and Conquer* by Barry Flanagan. Never did I see a horse resemble more a sack of potatoes on four legs as in this instance, however reminiscent of Donatello's magnificent *Gaudeamus*, which provided its source of inspiration. A wonderful early painting by David Hockney *Berlin* is on view at Knoedler's (Kasmin), whilst Bernard Jacobson showed among other works, several drawings by Joseph Herman (also on view at the Tate).

There is much variety and of course much quality to be found here. But even more reassuring is the message that at a time when the arts suffered such mauling, at least the commercial sector seems to thrive.

Sandra Miller



Royal visitor: Princess Anne with Sir Claus Moser, chairman of the Royal Opera, at the company's first performance of "Turandot" in Los Angeles.

Tito critic jailed for eight years

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

A Yugoslav university lecturer has been jailed for eight years for disseminating anti-socialist and nationalist ideas allegedly intended to overthrow the regime and for remarks about President Tito described by the judge as the fiercest attack ever made against "the greatest historic personality of Yugoslavia".

The indictment against Dr Vojislav Seselj, in the court in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, centred on a manuscript seized by police in a search of his flat. In it Dr Seselj, aged 24, set out his personal view of the causes of and solutions to the present Yugoslav crisis.

Intended for one of the editors of the official Communist Party weekly *Komunist*, it was critical of the party but, as it never reached its destination and was never published or disseminated, the defence insisted that there was no evidence that Dr Seselj was trying to recruit followers.

Dr Seselj first provoked the anger of Serbian local dignitaries three years ago by his criticism of some high-ranking functionaries. He was ousted from his university teaching post and eventually arrested on charges, which he claimed were trumped-up by the police, of attempting to overthrow the Yugoslav constitution.

Muldoon is confident of closing gap

From W.P. Reeves, Wellington

New Zealand's ruling National Party has less than a week before the election to pull back the lead Labour enjoys in practically all the opinion sampling.

Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, believes that Saturday's vote will be decided in about 15 key constituencies. Most of them in the provinces where he has been concentrating much of his campaign.

Against the evidence of a nationwide poll at the weekend which predicts a swing which could give Labour a 23-seat majority in the 95-seat parliament, Sir Robert thinks his party will hold its ground and pick up two additional seats at present held by the Social Credit party.

In the last Parliament, the National party ruled with an effective majority of one. For all his confidence, Sir Robert this time lacks much of the fire that marked his first campaign in previous elections.

He seemed to preserve a deliberately low key presence throughout an hour-long television debate on Sunday night with Mr David Lange who is fighting his first campaign as Labour's leader.

Mr Lange launched his party into the lead early in the campaign with some inspiring rhetoric but he is handicapped by a shortage of detail policy,

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

USSR: Ivan Kandyba

By Caroline Moorehead

Ivan Kandyba, a former lawyer, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, and long-standing campaigner for political independence for the Ukraine, is serving a second lengthy prison sentence for his views and criticisms of government policy. On July 24, 1981, he was given the maximum sentence of 10 years in a special regime corrective labour colony - the most severe type - to be followed by five years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

Kandyba was born in 1930 in the village of Shulha, in Podlasie, now inside Poland. He graduated in law at the Ivan-Franko State University in Lvov and worked as a lawyer locally. In 1961 he was arrested for his involvement in a small underground organization, the Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union.

Convicted of "treason" he served his full 15-year prison sentence during which he took part in numerous protests and hunger strikes against human rights violations. Chronic undernourishment and heavy forced labour affected his health.

In November 1976 he became one of the 10 founding members of the Ukrainian monitoring group and until his arrest in 1981 was active in helping to put out a large number of documents exposing violations of human rights. More than 20 members of the group have been arrested: Kandyba is the last of the original 10 to be taken into custody.



Ivan Kandyba: Ukrainian nationalist.

Both working and not working can damage your health. The first because you may be in a stressful and psychologically threatening job; the second for many reasons, not least because you have less money, social status, and feel pretty useless.

The stressful and psychologically threatening may feel quite content not to be working and there are others who take to stress like ducks to water. Executives who cannot do too much - the kind, perhaps, who make the rest of us stressful.

To be fulfilled you need to be a spare peg in a square hole: the problem is how to find it. But, Thomas's *All in the Mind*, presented by John Nicholson, turned its attention to these problems last night.

Psychologists are working away trying to find techniques to fit the accomplishment to the time, as it were, and to find out open plan offices, natural light, and having control over what you do, help when you are there but that is not the same thing as being in the right job.

There is now a computerized test that has 170 questions to sort the wheat from the chaff but last night we were offered a quiz consisting of eight pairs of questions to give a quick idea of our stress quotient. Such quizzes, giving the audience a chance to participate and relieve any possibly exciting tedium, are a feature of this series. I found this one relaxing as it indicated that I belonged to the group that is more prone to have heart attacks.

There was scant comfort in knowing that in the UK this year or next, we will overtake Finland at the top of the coronary deaths league. The Japanese are at the bottom. The apparently, are placed. I shall copy them.

On Channel 4 a devastating contribution to the *Opinions* series from Michael Dummett, Professor of Philosophy at Oxford, who argued that the roots of racism in Britain lie within its immigration laws. The talking head format of this series is daunting but Professor Dummett made up for it in force. This opinion would be worth a pamphlet.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

Low on drama, high on sobriety

RPO/Dorati Festival Hall

For the last of their trio of concerts in tribute to Elgar, Antal Dorati and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Sunday performed *The Dream of Gerontius* of which Elgar himself believed and wrote on his score: "This if anything of mine, is worth your memory".

The years since then, and the changes they have brought, have served only to confirm Elgar's appraisal of his work, both for its musical adventurousness and the beauty and poetry of its testament of faith.

What we heard on this occasion was not the most revealing of performances, nor the most dramatic. Indeed, the

conductor took a decidedly sober view, so much so that it came dangerously close to that sacred cantata label which Elgar refused to have associated with it. In spite of three added timpani for the moment when the Soul of Gerontius meets its God, and a fourth trumpet at the same time who also earlier helped out with "Praise to the Holy Spirit".

Absent was most of that sense of adventure, that visionary illumination, which sets the work apart from moralizing oratorio, as well as the occasional feelings of doubt that should be heard as the repentant sinner is brought to judgment. There were at times uneasy relations between the orchestra and the voices of the Collegium Musicum and the

Brighton Festival Chorus, especially in the closing passages of the first part, and some want a rhythmic purpose almost throughout.

David Rendall sang a phlegmatic Gerontius, not very attentive to the gradations of dynamics in the vocal line, not sufficiently different as between body and soul respectively. Sarah Walker brought a calm serenity to the Angel, which would have been more affecting if the surrounding context had not been so underwhelming, and Benjamin Luxon sang more commandingly as the Priest in the first part than as the Angel of the Agony in his prayer of supplication, where a stronger sense of urgency was needed.

Noël Goodwin

Circle/Heaton ICA

First of all, thanks and congratulations are due to Diners International for their noble and worthy financial rescue of this year's MusiCafé series. But the company's representatives present at the opening concert on Sunday must have wondered what they had let themselves in for, both in their wildly differing ways, have been more bizarre.

Both were composed recently by Hungarian avant-gardists. The first, Zoltan Jeney's *To Apollo*, consisted simply of half an hour's worth of synopsed

melody, played by Jeney himself on an electric organ. A chorus of six take up the tune from time to time singing in Ancient Greek, the hymn to Apollo. They are accompanied in unison by a cor anglais. The only other event in the piece is the periodic striking of antique cymbals by three percussionists, interruptions which at least extend the range of the work beyond what is otherwise a mere octave.

More pleasantly dumbfounding was Laszlo Vidovsky's *Narcissus* or *Echo*, described rather grandly as an opera in one act. Vidovsky offers a witty, light-like view of the myth, reducing it to the level of absurdity by means of an anarchic pastiche technique

which takes in Viennese café-music clichés as well as more Wagnerian references. Narcissus, sung here by Donald Stephenson, is very much, indeed deliberately over-much, the *Heidentenor*, while the pursuing Echo (the voluptuously fruity Catherine Wyn-Rogers) shows, shall we say, less aloofness in her manner. Equally over the top was Angela Presman's Nymph, and Sean Rea gave the part of the Gravedigger with appropriate doom-laden resonance. Peter Nagy directed from the piano, managing also a suitably gothic cadenza, while the four voices of the female chorus made the ticking most of the wonderfully nonsensical coda.

Stephen Pettitt

Jazz/Reggae

Picnic hampered

Bracknell Festival South Hill Park

The tenth Bracknell jazz picnic ended on Sunday night with a performance epitomizing the pleasures and the dangers inherent in music designed for festivals. The Leaders, a touring sextet of American stars, each of whom would by his very presence normally constitute a guarantee of quality, contrived a programme which infuriated rather more than it enthralled.

Rarely can the Bracknell setting have seemed more perfect for this annual event. One often imagines that open-air pop and jazz events are devised with the sole intention of exploiting the magic of twilight even the Isle of Wight in 1970, where humanity

curled and clotted in the chrome-yellow heat of day, transcended itself for half an hour or so before dusk, investing the fortunate performer with an extra dimension.

The Leaders just missed that moment on Sunday. It fell to Keith Tippett, who as the last of the day lit the fast-food concessions outside the main marquee, launched a piano recital dedicated to the memory of a recently deceased colleague, the bassist Harry Miller, with variations on an abrupt, angular figure which managed to suggest both an encyclopaedic knowledge of post-war jazz piano styles and the dance music of South African townships, thus recalling Miller's heritage.

Working in dizzyingly rapid waves of sound, Tippett conjured a torrent. Just as the overtones were starting to speak

through the wood and wire, however, he cut the flow and, quickly placing wooden blocks on the strings, created the timbre of a banjo choir. A passage of chanting reduced the intensity, but a pensive ballad rebuilt it as an introduction to the appearance of six assorted horn players, a bassist and a percussionist, who performed a dirge-like tune, its simple unison phrases punctuated by Tippett's appropriately spare commentary.

Not flawless performance, then, but a moving and memorable one, and certainly more carefully conceived than that delivered by The Leaders. Individually, Don Cherry, Arthur Blythe and Chico Freeman might each have topped the bill; together, they proved that each needs more room.

Freeman, who took most of the space, proved to have the least to say. He was in the middle of an inappropriate and apparently endless bass-clariinet meditation when Cherry, the free spirit, arrived at his side with a child's melodica and, in the space of a single phrase, put the performance back on the track. For all the wit of his interjections, though, and the humour of his pocket-trumpet leads, neither was this to be Cherry's night.

Jazz can be organized by an outstanding creative mind, or it can be left to happen of its own accord; attempts to package spontaneity will usually be doomed to half-success. That, sadly, is how it was with The Leaders. Luckily, on such a pretty night, hardly anyone seemed to notice.

Richard Williams

Sunplash Festival Selhurst Park

Rumours to the effect that reggae music was entering a downward spiral, in terms of its popularity and excitement, are unfounded judging by Saturday's remarkable Sunsplash festival. This event, usually held in Jamaica, brought together some of the best reggae talent available, homegrown or imported, and presented itself in an atmosphere of career abandon.

The day began in fine style with a performance from the veteran Prince Buster assisted by the Shantelles that was a potent and potent reminder of the music's island origins. Then the British band, Aswad, showed how the culture had been assimilated mixing their roots rockers and dub with an earthy rock beat.

Deities were provided by King Sunny Ade and his African Beats, a celebratory

troupe of musicians whose Yoruban patois and guitar-dominated sound made way for the lighter stilet styles of the monies of Leroy Sibbles, the former Heptone, and the lovers rock of Dennis Brown.

The highlight of Sunsplash, or sunstroke as it could so easily have been called, was the mid-afternoon showing from Black Uhuru, the New York-based trio. Uhuru are currently one of a handful of bands capable of standing comparison with the reggae superstars such as Bob Marley and Burning Spear. Their militant anthems, and precisely the vital ingredient that the day demanded. The fact that the rhythms were provided by Sly Dunbar and Robbie Shakespeare, the driving force behind more good contemporary studio reggae than any other team in the music's history, added a sparkle and bounce to vocalist Michael Rose's dreamy phrasing.

Max Bell

HOW THE MINERS ON STRIKE HAVE BEEN MISLED...

ABOUT THE PLAN FOR COAL.

Miners who are on strike are angry. And it's easy to understand why.

They are angry because of what they have been told by their leaders.

But have they been told the truth?

The sad thing is that this strike is totally unnecessary.

To get them out on strike, our miners have been deliberately misled by their leaders. Causing both bitterness and hardship among miners.

If it goes on long enough, the strike threatens up to 30 good pits with permanent closure. And it could cost not only miners, but also steel workers and railwaymen jobs that should not be lost.

It will drive away future coal customers.

It will make coal more difficult to sell.

Surely, this isn't what our miners want.

That's why, day by day, the Coal Board is publishing the facts. Facts that have been buried by the emotion, and the propaganda of the strike.

Has Plan for Coal's investment been honoured?

Time and time again, the miners' leaders have accused the Coal Board of not honouring the Plan for Coal.

The Plan for Coal, drawn up in 1974 between the NCB, the mining unions and

the Government, hoped for £4.3 thousand million to be invested in the coal industry between 1974 and 1985.

So far, £6.5 thousand million has been invested. That's £2 billion, or 50 per cent more than envisaged. (All figures are expressed in today's money).

Is Plan for Coal's production target being achieved?

Because Plan for Coal did not predict the effects of the fall in energy consumption, the forecast for coal demand in 1985 was about 20 million tonnes more than we now estimate will be used. But, in percentage terms, the Plan hoped that by 1985, coal would be providing a third of the nation's energy needs. Currently, we have a slightly better share of the market than forecast.

Is the industry being modernised – as hoped for by Plan for Coal?

Plan for Coal looked for 42 million tonnes of new capacity by 1985. All this capacity is now completed or under construction.

Plan for Coal expected that the new low-cost capacity would replace the worst, most uneconomic capacity.

Yet the miners' leaders refuse to recognise this.

The Final Tri-partite Report on the Plan for Coal said in paragraph 27:

"inevitably some pits will have to close as their useful economic reserves of coal are depleted".

The Plan for Coal envisaged that between three and four million tonnes of capacity would be closed each year. Yet the average has been only about half that amount.

Since 1974, only 80 pits have closed. Just 12 per cent of our production is now directly costing more than £275 million a year to support. This is money that should be going into modernising our better pits – as Plan for Coal intended it would.

Britain is the only country in Western Europe that is investing so heavily in the future of coal.

The British coal industry has excellent prospects.

This strike – not the Coal Board – could butcher the industry.

That's why it is so important that this strike ends soon.

It was called by the miners' leaders. It now needs to be called off by the miners themselves.

NCB

One in a series issued
by the National Coal Board.

SPECTRUM

Alan Franks continues his series on children and computers with a look ahead to the year 2000 when education in the home is predicted to take over from the primary school teacher.

A teacher on every desk-top

It is July in the year 2000, and there are 30 million micro-computers in the country, two for every child. Home demand and government investment have produced a British micro-production industry with an annual turnover of several hundred million pounds. The most powerful and advanced hardware is now retailing for as little as half the cost of those dinosaurs of the 1980s, the Spectrum and Commodore.

This development has done much to allay the fears, so fashionable back in the Nervous Nineties, that the so-called sunrise industries would by now have pushed the unemployment figures above the five million mark. Because the home is now replacing school as the centre of primary education (indeed in some middle class boroughs of the big cities it can already be said to have done so), employment trends are being stimulated in the retired, or "Third Age" sector, which is now more populous than at any time in British history.

This encouraging prospect is entirely due to the success of the "Grandmothers" scheme, whereby women in their sixties, or above, act as peripatetic teachers, each allotted two charges. The fine de siècle wisdom that the elderly wanted only to deploy their leisure properly has been proved wrong. Many want to work, and, given the natural affinity that has always existed between the old and the very young, it is a shame that throughout the late twentieth century they were such an underused resource.

Primary teachers should not feel threatened by all this, even though in a few years' time - certainly by 2010 - the home will be for work and the school for play. Children still need physical exercise; they need to go on outings and field trips, and above all they need to interact and acquire the basic social skills. The teacher's role is shifting, and will continue to shift, from omniscient mentor to information guide.

The column on the left is not a report from *The Times* of July 2000, miraculously outputted by a computer with a forward time progression mode; it is based, with only small licence, on the prognosis of Professor Tom Stonier. Before you dismiss him as a crank, be warned that he is professor of science and society at Bradford University and one of our most regarded (if not always agreed with) thinkers on the marriage of education and technology.

Teachers as advisers

It is worth dwelling on his arguments a little longer, since even though they may be open to charges of unbridled utopianism, they represent one of the most challenging theses on the likely effects of computer-aided education on society in general and the very young in particular.

One must surely be sceptical of Stonier when he envisages a government - any government - spending some £3,000 on a "computers-for-all" programme, no matter what the number of new jobs created. Educational pressure groups, however worthy or visionary, do not have a sufficient history of success to make the prospect of such state capital likely. Furthermore, when he speaks of "the home" turning into the headquarters of the early learning process, for the simple reason "the school" has been overhauled by software as a provider of information, is he not bringing into play more inequities than operate in the present primary system? In a well regulated household, in shall we say, Kensington, where there is room, harmony and domestic help and where the parents are enlightened professionals, who is to say that keen little Camilla, seated before her keyboard and screen, will not be reading fluently by the age of four?

But what if we are in the back

streets of Bradford, in a two-room flat occupied by a family of four? What if the father works nights or not at all? What if the couple are always rowing, or drinking, or fighting? What place has study here?

Perhaps Stonier is overstating a case that is none the less very strong, namely, that infinitely more learning from the age of three will be done in the home than now, and that this will inevitably have a bearing on the psychology of education. There is a school of thought which argues that as good, informative software proliferates, new classes of child will come into being - the info-haves and the info-have-nots - and that these will most likely be determined by the parents' keenness (and financial ability) to buy the programs. If that is the case, it means the potential of the micro to exert the beginnings of influence on established socio-educational patterns during the coming generation is considerable.

Through the Micro-electronics Educational Programme (MEP), established by the Government four years ago, three quarters of primary schools now have at least one micro-computer in operation, and it is estimated that by the end of the year they will have been joined by the remaining 6,000.

In this early stage of the revolution there is naturally more speculation than sustained research on the psychological impact of the computer on the young. Anita Straker, coordinator of MEP's Primary Project, fears that while there is a preponderance of "drill and practice" programs, micros should be used sparingly by parents and teachers. "In a good primary school, we reckon that children should be practising skills for no more than about a quarter of the time. The danger with micros is that because they are in a sense toys and therefore seductive to the class, they can be positively detrimental to the



If we have been guilty of anything in education, it is that we have been too conservative

David Marshall, primary school head

other three quarters of the activities."

Infuriated by the layman's view that primary education is all about drill, she warns of the dangers of allowing computers to supplant the child's first hand sensory experience. "This is something which no machinery can replace. The computer can only hope to support and enhance it. A great deal of research in the past indicates that those children who have been deprived of first hand sensory experience during the first years of learning often have great difficulty fulfilling their potential later on."

Cathy Conlin, head teacher at a primary school in Cleveland, has five micros on the premises; it is no coincidence that 65 per cent of her pupils now have one at home also. Via the Prestel

service, the pupils have started to correspond with "electronic pen pals" at a primary school in Buckinghamshire. Her own experience is that while conventional pen pals exchange perhaps two or three letters and then cease, this is hardening into a permanent practice, aided by the greater attraction of the technology over pencil and paper. Subjects range from uniforms to school trips and family holidays, and the teachers reckon that one effect of the exercise has been to break down mutual misconceptions. Down in Buckinghamshire it was, until now, the general assumption among the children that if the school was in Cleveland, it must be in the centre of a heavy industrial belt.

One adult preconception which many teachers are eager

to erase is that when micros are used in the study of basic literacy, then somehow - and it is not always articulated very precisely - the act and the art of writing will suffer. According to one primary teacher in west London, the reverse is true: "The word processor has the power to achieve perfection, and even very young children respond to this. In traditional education, they write something, and then that's it. No redraft. With a processor they are becoming the controllers of their words; they own their own text, and are proud of its appearance. I believe that, so long as it is used with care, the computer will revolutionize children's creative writing."

Even though Cathy Conlin believes Professor Stonier's vision is premature, her own

ambitions for the school echo his belief that the teacher is about to be upstaged as a provider of data: "Eventually, I would like all the pupils, if they are researching something on oil, to contact North Sea Oil direct, or Dallas, or Calgary, Alberta, where different extraction methods are used. And wherever they are, if they want a particular piece of information."

But even as she outlines her own classroom utopia, it becomes plain that the information *per se* is not the most important thing. "The whole idea is to help develop social and business-related skills, to get them to know as much as possible of the outside world."

If it is true that children, even at primary level, will cease to be receptacles of knowledge and become junior partners in cooperative study process, then the crucial factor in determining the shape of education to come is the attitude of the longer-serving teachers. This, more than anything else, will dictate the value of the computer to the pupil, and in turn the child's approach to a technology that can only become more commonplace as he moves towards secondary school.

David Marshall, head of a primary school in East Sussex and an executive member of MAPE (Micro Computers and Primary Education), puts it like this: "From time to time there is a profound movement in education, a Plowden or a Robbins, whereby everyone concerned suddenly has to pause and take stock of things. The same can happen at the individual, as well as the general level, when for example a teacher changes school after a long period in one place; he has to reacquire that stability at his own psychological base before he can proceed effectively. Now computers have stepped into our lives - with tremendous suddenness in some cases - and have had a similar effect."

There is an assumption that all teachers have a philosophy, even though some of them go through life without articulating it. If they are forced to do so, that is no bad thing, particularly at primary level, where you tend to get one teacher in charge of a whole curriculum. Personally, I find rather comforting the notion of an ongoing revolution, which we are certain to experience in micros. Education should have a dynamic, as should society; if we have been guilty of anything in education, it is that we have been too conservative."

The mystique does seem to be disappearing. At more and more primary schools you find that "the woman in charge of the computer" has come from an arts post - or netball, or English, or the humanities - and that all are bringing their own perspective to bear. Among

educational psychologists a clear consensus has emerged, to the effect that the technological tail must not be allowed to wag the teaching dog. It is sooner said than done, what with the market still flooded with inferior programs and manufacturers reluctant to send their products out on approval for fear of piracy.

Since the MEP incentive scheme (whereby local authorities go halves with primary schools on the cost of a computer) expires at the end of this year, hardware has rushed into classrooms at a greater rate than teacher expertise. Not until all the "computer illiterates" have acquired skills of operation and programming will the

Accent shift to computers

technology be harnessed for the fullest use. As Dr Michael Thorne, lecturer in the department of computing mathematics at University College, Cardiff, points out: "At present there is a danger for the micro to be used as a sort of after-lessons game for the bright ones who have finished their work, or on the other hand for remedial classes in need of stimulus. Too often the middle ability lot aren't getting a go."

At least that great fear that the computer could only depersonalize teaching relationships has been proved groundless, as anyone who has watched a classroom of children engaged on one of the good interactive programs will testify. As has already been said, the emphasis may have shifted from the teacher and the blackboard, but the communal activity of problem-solving, as prompted by the best of the software, looks far from unhealthy.

Professor Stonier wonders whether there is really anything new about the notion of small children getting to grips with technology and physical practicalities. "We overlook the fact that early in the nineteenth century five-year-old children used to work machinery in the industrial mills of the north of England, and that in Third World countries children of the same age will have significant responsibilities - the girls in bringing up younger siblings, the boys in taking care of the family cattle. A helpless child is a western construct."

But enough of five-year-olds, for they are senior citizens. The day is not far off when computer-assisted teaching will start, quite literally, in the cradle. The idea is that a voice analyser will pick up the baby's babblings and convert them to the appropriate visual shape, flashed on to the ceiling - circular for "oh", vertical oval for "ah". It will probably cost a fortune, but at least it will give the infant a head start for nursery school.

If I'd been in the Duke of Devonshire's place the other day, I too would have taken the chance of selling a few drawings for £21m - in fact, I was in the Duke of Devonshire's place the other day and that's what I tried to do. Sell a few of his drawings. I got chucked out of the place pretty quick, I can tell you.

Trouble is, I'm in the same boat as he is. I live in a house and have to find the money for the regular upkeep, without even being able to charge the public to come in. I found a chap wandering round my sitting-room yesterday, looking

moreover... Miles Kington

at things. I took him on a tour. "This is the great drawing-room", I said. "This has been in constant use by the Kingtons since the mid-1970s. Note the fine upright piano. Note the first edition of Enid Blyton on the floor, keeping the piano upright. That will be 50p, please."

"This place isn't worth 50p to look round," he said. "Anyway, you can't charge me. I live here."

I looked closer. My son had grown another two inches overnight. No wonder I feel so poor - all my money goes on buying bits of cloth for him to sew on the end of his shirt-sleeves and make them longer.

"Anyway, if you're feeling skint," he said, "why not do what the Duke of Devonshire does, and sell some of the family art treasures?"

"What art treasures?" I said,

glancing round the wall and seeing only wallpaper.

"He kept all his locked away in drawers. Why not have a look?"

So I did and Tom was right. We're sitting on a gold mine. I've hardly begun to catalogue it yet, but already things have emerged which I didn't even know I had. The following excerpt from my forthcoming sales gives you just a hint of the riches to come.

Lot 1. A portrait in pencil on paper, entitled "My Dad", by Tom Kington. A very early work, signed by the artist and guaranteed genuine. 10 x 8, in fine condition, except for ball-point pen scribbles, also by the artist.

Lot 2. 40 more similar portraits by the same artist, all circa 1974.

Lot 3. A genuine signed autographed letter, from the editor of a very famous national magazine, written on the stationery of the magazine. The message reads: "This is not the article I had in mind at all. I am afraid I cannot print it." It is signed by his secretary.

Lot 4. A genuine (?) letter from the managing director of the *Reader's Digest* (?) stating that I have a wonderful opportunity to win a fantastic prize if only I agree to take the *Reader's Digest* for the rest of my life, pending a medical examination (?).

Lot 5. A genuine letter from my daughter, signed, dated May 5 84 and in perfect condition. It reads as follows: "Some wally from the BBC phoned and said why didn't you turn up to the studio? They will have to fix another session. I could hear his ulcer over the phone. PS I won't be in for supper, OK? Soz. Soz is WII slang for Sorry, not my daughter's name."

Lot 6. A first edition of a well-known humorous book, also with a publisher's slip stating that this book must not be reviewed before Oct 15, 1972. Guaranteed unread.

Lot 7. Another letter from my daughter, reading: "That wally from the BBC phoned again and said, where is the script? PS Sorry I could not make supper last night. Hope to see you soon."

Lot 8. The carbon copy of this article, with many spelling mistakes not preserved in the final version.

Lot 9. A final letter from my daughter. "Sorry, but the BBC gremlin phoned again. He says they cannot wait any longer and are going to get Russell Davies instead. PS Where were you at supper last night?"

All this alone must be worth at least £3.50, and there is so much more to come. Why don't you look in your drawers tonight?

Mahler and the maiden

An extraordinary transcription for string orchestra of Schubert's *Death and the Maiden* quartet has turned up in a volume of Schubert chamber music once owned by Gustav Mahler. It was found there by the Mahler biographer, Donald Mitchell, who was given the book as a gift by the composer's surviving daughter, Anna. Mahler performed the slow movement of the quartet with the string section of the Hamburg Philharmonic in 1894, but the hostile critical reception that he faced was thought to have discouraged him from setting the whole work.

Mahler's complete arrangement is so fascinating, however, that Mitchell and the composer, David Matthews - who was involved in the completion of

Gustav Mahler: 1901 cartoons

Mahler's Tenth Symphony - have deciphered all his markings and arranged a first performance at Carnegie Hall in New York by the American Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Moshe Atzmon.

A type which has reached me of this unheralded world premiere reveals a sequence of stunning insights by one composer into the mind of another. In particular, Mahler's settings for the double basses are an object lesson in the use of an orchestra to astonish an audience.

Banished bombast

There were howls of protest in Vienna three years after the Schubert transcription when Mahler committed what many viewed as an unpardonable heresy by staging an orchestral version of Beethoven's quartet in F minor, Opus 95.

On the same programme, and

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: Musicology

far less controversial, Mahler conducted his own retouching of Schubert's *First Symphony*, from which he had removed "everything the composer had tried to put in but that was not realizable". Mahler's revision was rapidly accepted as the basis for a standard performing version of the symphony.

Modern interpreters, however, have been taking a fresh look at Schubert's manuscript and finding ingenious solutions to some of its difficulties. The most successful has been Michael Gielen, who drastically reduced the string complement of his *West German orchestra*, placing the first violins opposite the seconds to clarify the texture.

He also scrapped Mahler's amplification of the brass, revealing a poetic message that is sparser and simpler than the bombastic conventionalities of the Romantic era.

Recording race

Controversy is brewing among early music specialists over how to direct a period orchestra in Beethoven's symphonies. The Hanover Band have chosen to follow their leader, Monica Huggett, on the violin. The Academy of Ancient Music, on the other hand, take their lead from Christopher Hogwood at the fortepiano.

Both believe they are historically correct and both are involved in a race to be the first to record the nine on instruments that the composer would have recognized.

Hanover have recorded the *First Symphony* for Nimbus with 29 players, who have modelled themselves on the Burgtheater Orchestra that premiered the work in Vienna in 1800. They will expand to around 50 players in the Ninth, when Huggett will make way for Sir Charles Mackerras to direct band and choir from the keyboard.

Solving the Enigma

The latest solution to Elgar's Enigma comes from Zimbabwe. The "other and larger theme that goes but is not played" in the Variations has been variously claimed to be "God Save the Queen", "Rule Britannia", "Auld Lang Syne" and a Bach motif.

The recent discovery of a lost fanfare, Helen Weaver, enshrined in the thirteenth variation - something altogether more passionate.

Derek Hudson, music director of the Bulawayo Philharmonic, has constructed a powerful new case for "Auld Lang Syne", which he has found in substantial fragments in nine of the 14 Variations.

Unlike past supporters of the "Auld Lang Syne" theory, Hudson has not attempted to fit the tune in a minor key over the opening of the Enigma, but has proved that in its natural form it fits in perfect counterpoint at the transition to G major after the first six bars of the work.

As the initial six bars are seen as Elgar's personal statement before he launches into variations, it makes sense that the first clue is buried precisely at that point. The harmonic coincidence there with "Auld Lang Syne" is quite uncanny, as it is at, for example, Variation 8, bars 13-16, and Variation 12, bars 12-13.

The theme does not appear, however, in any of the four quicker Variations, or in the reflective thirteenth, where Elgar was preoccupied with emotional secrets, and had already borrowed a phrase from Mendelssohn's *Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage*.

In the final Variation, portraying Elgar himself, the whole of "Auld Lang Syne" fits

admirably over figures 79-81. Using Hudson's directions, soon to appear in *The Musical Times* it can be sung, whistled or played with startling accuracy at least 11 times in the whole work. Try it and see.

Symphonic keyboard

Beethoven's best known transcriber was Franz Liszt, who reproduced the nine symphonies in two-handed piano scores. He played them gymnastically on his far-flung peregrinations from Cork to Constantinople, to audiences who had scant opportunity to hear the symphonies performed by an orchestra.

The transcriptions fell into disuse once mechanized transport and recorded music brought the sound of an orchestra within everyone's reach.

World premiere recordings of the *Pastoral* and Ninth Symphonies, played by Cyprien Katsaris and newly released on Teldec, distributed in Britain by Conifer, demonstrate that Liszt, far from slavishly copying notes, consciously and individualistically interpreted Beethoven's melodic and structural design.

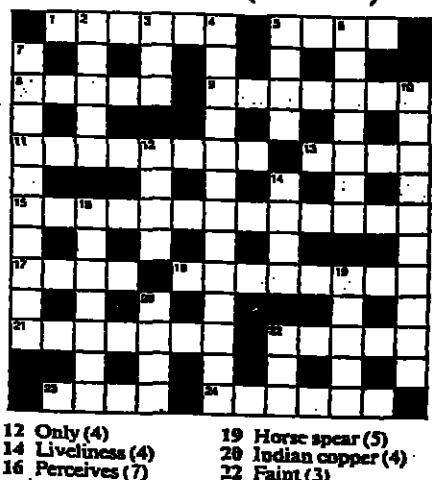
Norman Lebrecht

Correction

Reference was made to Andrew Wiseman writing in *The Observer* in Findings (Spectrum, July 6). It should have read *The Sunday Times*.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 389)

- ACROSS
1 Preoccupation (6)
3 Mery (5)
5 Manage (4)
7 Laymen (5)
9 Pouring away (7)
11 You (8)
13 Frustrate (4)
15 Large clusters (13)
17 Attar (4)
19 Wanderer (8)
21 Tense (7)
23 Slow learner (5)
25 Largest continent (4)
27 Sawm timber (6)



- DOWN
2 Goodbye (5)
4 Merry (3)
6 Questionable (13)
8 Appealing (4)
10 Withdraw (4,3)
12 Nursery group (4,6)
14 New York business area (4,6)
16 Only (4)
18 Liveliest (4)
20 Indian copper (4)
22 Faint (3)

SOLUTION TO No 388
ACROSS: 1 Beech 4 Apropos 8 Sobar 9 Calibre 10 Drawn 11 Wit 12 Psychopathy 17 Oral 18 Statues 21 Caliper 22 Brass 23 Paradox 24 Spain
DOWN: 1 Beside 2 Elbow 3 Hardback 4 Archaeopteryx 5 Role 6 Publish 7 Slouch 12 Mattress 14 Stapler 15 Mob cap 16 Esteem 19 Tiara 20 Sped

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هنا من الأضطر

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

How women stole a march on men



This afternoon, the long march of military uniforms from ceremonial scarlet and gold to India's dusty khaki, goes on parade. Alongside the dashing hussars and trim guards are fashion's camp followers: a lady kissing a soldier sweetheart farewell in frogged and braided coat, beating his swashbuckling elegance with epaulettes of her own, and finally joining him in utility dress in the last war.

The story of how soldiers dressed to kill - and how fashion followed them - is told in 77 prints and watercolours and a smattering of uniforms, from the vast collection stored in the bunkers of Chelsea's National Army Museum. William Reid, the director, with the help of the costume department of the Victoria and Albert Museum, tells a fascinating tale. The collection ranges from emotive studies of Indian infantry aping its Imperial masters, to witty caricatures of the period lampooning ceremonial excess. The exhibition, like the museum itself, is mounted entirely from private funds.

The romance of uniforms was tight and trim post-Waterloo uniform 1828. Ladies fashion shows frogging.

recognized not just by the bowed and bustled Victorian lady flirting with a Life Guard, but by our royal family. George IV as Prince Regent, indulged his passion for fashion by re-designing the army's uniforms (including copying the gallic blue to Wellington's chagrin and confusion on the battlefield.) The victory at Waterloo affected women's clothes, with military details high fashion - until English women discovered that the French ladies were in softer romantic dress and copied them accordingly.

Queen Victoria was partial to a uniform, especially Prince Albert's Saxon green, and she encouraged her husband to review her troops' dress. Prince Albert introduced a Prussian style shako and helmet. The tough Crimean campaign put these uniforms to the test with epaulettes the first frivolity to go. Now modern warfare has drained the colour out of uniforms. The brilliant reds and blues of 200 years ago are now almost entirely ceremonial; plumes and cockades have disappeared under steel helmets.

The Empire brought in the loose pocketed jacket in "khaki" (literally the dust of India's parched soil rubbed in as camouflage). This safari-style

jacket has had an enduring fashion life, as a window display of combat clothes currently on sale in Lord John proves. Sir Sam Browne, VC, gave his name to his belt as an authority symbol and a fashion accessory; the trench coat has also long outlasted the First World War and became high fashion.

Military uniforms, once so prevalent in society, also influenced men's fashion, with the open coat and waistcoat of the eighteenth century giving way to the closed coat and buttoned tunic. Princess Alexandra's enthusiasm for the tailored suit was a further cross-fertilization.

Fashion still finds inspiration from the military, as it has done for the last 200 years. This particular fashion season has taken up the medal - to the understandable distaste of some veterans. I wonder how the officer felt in 1780, when he received at his camp a lady wearing his stripes embroidered coquettishly on her sleeves?

Military fashion at the National Army Museum, Hospital Road, London, SW3 (July 11-December 30, closed Sunday mornings).

Trooper's dress for mounted drill. Paris military tailoring for women 1876.



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Pastel pink plastic pump with music note print and cotton lining £12.95, also blue from Freeland, 39 Floral Street WC2; Terracotta, Oxford; Kickback, Brighton.



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Illustrations by GEOFF SIMS



Above: Peppermint crumpled cotton jacket £39.95, baggy shorts £29.95 by Naf Naf at Pacific, 119 New Bond Street; South Molton Street W1; Down to Earth, Brighton and Hove. Textured cotton vest £21 by Andre Hyatt from The Vestry, South Molton Street W1; Zea, Waltham Abbey; Luckida Byre, Liverpool. Towelling band, Top Shop, Oxford Circus. Top: Black and white striped interlock braces dress £37.50 by Swanley Modes, 106 Camden Road NW1; Ridged white belt £18.99, Pacific, New Bond Street; Section clip, Top Shop, Oxford Circus.

Centre top: Sea blue, yellow, red and jade Lycra swimsuit £14.99, interlock skirt £18.99 (with vest top), Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus W1; Brent Cross and Croydon. Sandals £25, Rider, Sloane Street and branches. Centre below: Boldly striped shirt dress £21.99, pink, turquoise, Top Shop branches London and Newcastle. Cotton paros, Fenwick, New Bond Street. Right top: Pink and white striped swimsuit in cotton Lycra £11.99, Warehouse branches. Cropped

legging pants £29.99 No? Yes! 88 Floral Street WC2; Square, Bath.

Right below: Striped cotton Lycra swimsuit with webbing belt £22.99, Pineapple Dance Shops, 7 Langley Street WC2, 60 Paddington Street W1, 54 South Molton Street W1, Harvey Nichols.

Photographs by JEANY on location in The Algarve, Portugal. Villas and flights arranged by THE TRAVEL CLUB, Station Road, Uppminster, Essex.

Sun set

Take everything big - except the suitcase. That is the message for holiday packing this summer, with versatile sunny separates cut big and loose in coolest lightweight cotton.

Oversize shirts, wide pyjama-style trousers, baggy T-tops and boyish shorts all work together and, like an exotic cocktail, you can mix the colours as well as the clothes. White is the best seller this season and the first choice for the basic components of a holiday wardrobe. Fresh and new are the frosted sorbet shades in ice blue, lemon, raspberry and peppermint, which are kinder to English complexions than the high fashion fluorescents - especially at the beginning of a holiday. Vivid bird of paradise colours abound too - deep turquoise, hot pink, jade green, canary yellow and a dash of lime.

Sea-breezy stripes are fun and sporty and especially popular for swimwear. Pack as many one-pieces as you can in different designs for maximum exposure and choice.

The essential shorts are big and baggy boxer styles with a comfy elasticated waist or long colonial shorts which you roll up when the sun is high. The best dressed girls will be in vests, scooped away at the front and back to flash golden tans and with daring deep armholes which plunge to waist level,

The all-in-one dungaree and boilersuit has made a strong comeback and, with its younger sister the rompersuit, it is the top holiday look at the hot spots. The simple strappy sundress is also part of the voluminous summer story, and the shirtdress is the most practical cover-up on and off the beach.

After dark, clothes become more body-conscious. Cling rayon knits team with tubular skirts and there is a wide selection of finely ribbed cotton mini skirts and vest dresses in the shops (Warehouse and Hyper Hyper have some strong colours).

Days can be filled with sporting activities from aerobics on the beach to paragliding and tennis, so remember to take accessories like socks, hairbands and jogging pants.

We took ten sunshine holiday garments to Portugal which we photographed on the long, sandy beaches and at the Cidade Velha restaurant in the old town of Faro with its peaceful harbour. All the cottons come ready crinkled and unpacked looking as crisp as they went in. If there is one thing that won't weigh down your suitcase, it is a travel iron.

Christine Painell

FASHFLASH

● The sleazy second-hand-rose image of old clothes was laid to rest in the seventies, when the counter culture idolized the workmanship and individuality of the past.

Now the market has moved on, for the sharp sixties clothes that the hippies once despised are the collectors' items for a new generation. The fifties is a perennial inspiration, and those who sincerely want to look like Sandra Dee, can find out where to go in a newly-published guide* to London's second-hand clothes shops.

Fancy dress shops, to cater for the reactionary chic and their masquerades, are listed in a special section. So are period shops selling the more familiar Victorian whites or beaded art deco dresses designed for *connaisseurs*. Moving down the social and price scale, there are the charity shops for inventive bargain hunters and nearly-new shops, including children's

clothes and baby equipment. Army surplus, with its more suspect spin-off militaria, makes up a useful breathably written guide. *Gladrag by Debbie Thompson, published by Wildwood House £2.95.

● Memo to male MPs who feel that the authority suit is out of order in a hot summer. The lightweight 3oz suit is as cool as a sports shirt, and the short-sleeved formal shirt is a smart answer to rolled cuffs. The English man mistakenly believes that the only hot weather clothes are casual.

How many Japanese do you know with back-ache?

The Japanese rarely have back-ache because they sleep on futons. Futons are also mattresses filled with layers of pure fluffy cotton. Not only are they wonderfully comfortable, they also give the firm, even back support needed for perfect rest.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Making a stand

The more Patrick Jenkin struggles, the deeper he sinks. His belated decision to extend the life of the GLC and Metropolitan Councils up to the moment of abolition has not only failed to appease Livingstone and Co. but has also managed to alienate Tory councillors who say they have no mandate to continue in office simply to hand over to "unconstitutional successor authorities". Up to 11 GLC Tories are now, in fact, contemplating following their Labour counterparts' lead, and force by-elections by resigning in May. They include, I am told, former GLC deputy chairman Jean Totham, ex-GLC chairman Bernard Brooke, Weymouth group chairman Freddie Weyer, Weymouth group chairman Rodney Gent, and most embarrassingly for the Government, councillors Robert Mitchell and Neville Beale. The last two represent at County Hall the Wandsworth and Woodford constituency of Jenkin himself, and the Finchley constituency of Mrs Thatcher.

Self-help

Lady Porter, leader of Westminster City Council, must rue the day she named her new GLC-bashing company Efficiency in Local Government Ltd. First her own officers proved rather too efficient in visiting her company's premises and decreasing that she needed planning permission for change of use. Now her council staff has been castigated for inefficiency by the district auditor. His report, put to the policy and resources committee last night, says that housing committee councillors are not receiving important information, and that what they do receive is often voluminous, incomprehensible and/or late.

Late delivery

Dame Rebecca West's death last year may not have scuppered the trilogy she began for Macmillan in 1957 with *The Fountain Overflows*. Wading through the archives at her Knightsbridge home, literary executors have stumbled upon the jumbled chapters for the second part, *This Real Night*. This gives the lie to Dame Rebecca's plea of prolonged writer's block, and I await news of the third instalment.

Taking a pasting

Resentment by Mirror Group journalists at the expenses crackdown ordered by their chairman, Clive Thornton, will not be diminished by the profligacy of another Reed International subsidiary, Polycell. During Wimbledon fortnight it laid on a magnificent Pimm's-sodden lunch at a hired private house for 15 journalists from the consumer press, plus centre court tickets bought at greatly inflated black market prices. Polycell will naturally not reveal the cost, but I gather it was an impressive sum. Even the tour failed to deliver the goods on time, and it was late afternoon before the disgruntled journalists were all admitted.

Truncated

CND had planned to provide graphic illustration of its belief that Trident is a costly white elephant by hiring an elephant for a mass lobby of Parliament on July 13. Three circuses were approached, without success. Then a firm that rents out animals to film and television studios offered one for the day. But now Scotland Yard has said that if an elephant so much as sets foot in Parliament Square, it will - somehow - be arrested for obstruction.

BARRY FANTONI



"It takes years for some trends to catch on"

Ever buoyant

Mrs Thatcher spent Sunday afternoon discussing the strength of the well. Nothing to do with Pym or Prior: the session at Chequers was a high-powered seminar with ministers and scientists on scientific advances. Mrs Thatcher took particular interest in the work of Professor Gareth Roberts of Durham University whose specialisation is floating molecular film on liquids. Her interest in this receding field, is nothing new; at Oxford she wrote a paper on the subject which, although now regarded as pretty primitive, is still read by some students. Professor Roberts' relation - is such a fan he rang to refer me to Margaret Hilda Roberts on Langmuir film - Volume 2, page 391, of the *Journal of Science, Food and Agriculture*. He rang back to say: "I hope you won't write anything damaging about the Prime Minister." Come, come, Professor Roberts. This is not *The Economist*. PHS

Even more sinister than the KGB

by Iain Elliot

Meeting the man who calls himself Viktor Suvorov seemed to warrant a certain degree of scepticism. Still in his thirties, he has already produced three books since defecting from the USSR a few years ago; the first two were devastating accounts of life in the Soviet army, while his latest reveals enough secrets about the administrative structure and clandestine operations of Soviet military intelligence to earn him a second death sentence from the Kremlin.

Could the same man who, as a young tank officer, participated in the "liberation" of Czechoslovakia in 1968, really be so expert in the inner workings of the GRU to produce such a comprehensive manual? The *Glavnye Razvedyvatel'skiye Upravleniya* (Chief Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff) is so secret that even Soviet citizens who are well aware of its ugly sister, the KGB, know little or nothing about its activities.

Why use a pseudonym, I asked; it must, after all, be a relatively simple matter for his former bosses to identify the author of these revelations. His round Slav face lost its cheerful grin. He is unwilling to reveal the date or place of his defection. He prefers that the employers of his friends and relations in the USSR remain unaware that they are connected with a man condemned to death *in absentia* for betraying the homeland - a charge he hotly denies.

"Who wiped out the country's best farmers and most experienced officers in the 1930s? Who is sending my comrades to their deaths in Afghanistan? Those in the Kremlin who are responsible for the moral and physical degradation of

my people, they are the traitors, not me."

He managed to escape with his wife and family; they are still under the protection of the security services. A certain vagueness in dates and place names discernible in his autobiographical details is intended to preserve his anonymity when excerpts from his books are broadcast to the USSR by western radio stations. There is nothing vague, however, about his account of Soviet military intelligence.

Unlike the infamous KGB headquarters in Moscow's Dzerzhinskiy Square, the location of the GRU centre is known only to a few Muscovites. Suvorov drew a quick sketch map of the district around the old Khodynka field, an aerodrome now surrounded by secret institutes from aviation academies to missile construction firms. "Here is the Polesheyskaya metro station, and here is the street named after the great GRU agent Richard Sorge, executed by the Japanese. The buildings at the corner of Kaushin Street and Khodynskoye Boulevard are not for tourists!"

Suvorov, with many others, maintains that the Soviet Union is ruled by an intertwined triumvirate of party, KGB and army. The leadership survives by playing one against the other, using the KGB to ensure that there is no military coup, but Suvorov insists that the KGB does not control the GRU. Their main tasks differ, and where they do overlap in the field of espionage, it actually suits the leadership to have two sources of information to check

one against the other and encourage the healthy competition so lacking in other areas of Soviet life.

Military intelligence recruits officers with technological expertise and encourages them to use their initiative in deciding which secrets are worth stealing. In a country like Britain, says Suvorov, there are so many peace protesters and investigative journalists that GRU agents do not need to discover the location of "top secret" military and communication installations.

The GRU concentrates on acquiring even apparently insignificant components from the most advanced western technology since it may be precisely the part that is needed to make the Soviet copy function efficiently.

When GRU agents managed to obtain a complete engine from a West German Leopard tank, they quickly smuggled it to Russia. For the most part, however, they are content with a copy of the blueprint. Often the corrupt employee who sells them his firm's secrets is led to believe that he is merely indulging in industrial espionage between business rivals. Suvorov claims among GRU successes the Soviet version of the space shuttle, some classes of nuclear submarines, and various missiles. The "Concord" failed because of Soviet industrial shortcomings, not because of any fault in the stolen plans.

He estimates that in many Nato countries two-fifths of Soviet officials do what they are supposed to do, a further two-fifths are KGB and the remaining fifth GRU. The

Soviet civil airline Aeroflot and the merchant marine come under military intelligence, not the KGB.

The GRU is responsible also for the *spetsnaz* sabotage troops and trained terrorists who would be in action before war was declared, destroying political and military command posts, nuclear forces and communication centres. The Soviet northern fleet has midget submarines to attack nuclear submarines in British waters.

Despite his atheist education, Suvorov is deeply conscious of Russian Orthodox traditions, and says that he was aware when working for military intelligence of a strong inner voice criticizing his actions. He eventually decided that he could either commit suicide, or escape to the West to combat what he regards as the cancer of communism destroying his country and threatening world peace.

What should the West do to defend itself? Suvorov jumped up and paced the room. "Expel Soviet spies, the more the better. Do not supply the food which the Soviet system is too inefficient to produce itself."

Suvorov hopes that his books will help people in the West to make a realistic assessment of Kremlin intentions. His next book? A work of autobiographical fiction. "The GRU and me. They like to recruit officers from peasant families, thinking that the privileges will help keep them loyal to the system. But in my case they made a mistake."

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

Viktor Suvorov's latest book, *Soviet Military Intelligence*, is published by Hamish Hamilton (£9.95).

Robert Fisk reports on the growing resistance to Israeli occupation

An army waiting for the nightmare to end

Nabatieh, southern Lebanon
A green banner hangs across the rutted main street of Maarakah, the impoverished village north-east of Tyre where the Israeli army arrested more than 100 men last month. "Repression strengthens us," it says. "Arrests and torture only make us more persistent." The villagers demand identity papers from visitors, suspecting them of being Israeli intelligence men. They talk of the two cars used by Shin Bet agents to watch the village - a brown Mercedes and a white Volvo - and describe the men inside, in T-shirts and wearing sunglasses, cradling M-16 rifles. The villagers are frightened.

Whether they are innocent is another matter, for the "persistence" mentioned in that warning that flaps over Maarakah's new front line is beginning to turn the Israeli army's life in southern Lebanon into a nightmare without end. Statistics kept by the United Nations force show that in its area of operations alone there were 20 attacks on Israeli troops in April, and 60 in May. Last month, the figure shot up to 186, an astonishing indication of the resistance against Israel's continued occupation.

The Israeli army is now sending the Nahal Paratroop Brigade into the military bases east of Tyre in an attempt to crush the guerrillas. All last week, the Nahal's heavy armour was being transported north across the Israeli frontier, many of its personnel carriers fitted with iron mesh plates along the sides to protect them from rocket-propelled grenades. Scarcely had the first troops arrived, however, than a Nahal lieutenant was killed by an anti-tank rocket in an ambush.

The Israelis are also involved in a darker, more secret war using dozens of plain-clothes Shin Bet agents in southern Lebanon. Officially, the Israelis deny such operations but in fact they have created a whole new intelligence network of Israeli Shin Bet men commanded by officers who use Arab names de guerre and meet the Lebanese village leaders whom they believe control the guerrillas.

For example, the Israeli in charge of Shin Bet calls himself Abu Yussef. His deputy is Abu George. In Kfar Falous outside Sidon, the senior Israeli intelligence officer is known as Major Sami. The

leader of one of Shin Bet's plain clothes units - the same unit which shot dead a Shia Muslim in a street in Bidias last month - uses the name Abu Ghazal.

The Israelis say officially that they were not responsible for the Bidias shooting, but this is untrue. Israel's involvement in the killing was discussed at a confidential meeting between Colonel Alex Schneider, the Israeli officer who liaises with the United Nations, and UN officers soon after the shooting, and Shin Bet has in any case been involved in another killing near Maarakah. The unit responsible for both shootings drives in four cars - a brown Mercedes, a white Mercedes, a BMW and a Volvo - and these vehicles are well-known to villagers in the area.

UN troops have actually watched the Shin Bet men change the false registration plates of one of the Mercedes from a Lebanese to a German licence number (many cars in Lebanon use German plates) 20 yards from a checkpoint east of Tyre.

The guerrillas - members of the so-called "Lebanese National Resistance Front" - have already put "Abu Yussef" on a death list because they believe he paid 10,000 Lebanese pounds (about £1,300) to have Sheikh Ragheb Harb, the radical anti-Israeli imam of Jibchit, murdered by Lebanese gunmen. Harb was shot dead in February and the Arab Muslim militia in Beirut later put to death one of its own men because it believed he had carried out "Abu Yussef's" demand to kill Harb.

In any event, the guerrillas tried to murder "Abu Yussef" last month, attacking his car with grenades as it left the Israeli military camp outside Nabatieh. But only "Abu George" was inside and he escaped unhurt.

All this means that Israel's war in southern Lebanon is growing uglier. Even the "South Lebanon Army" militia, the surrogate army often used by Israel, is becoming more undisciplined, a force which the Israelis once dreamed could control the south if they withdrew. The SLA, equipped with Israeli armoured vehicles, weapons and uniforms, extorts thousands of dollars from the drivers of oil, container and vegetable lorries who want to cross their checkpoints - just as the Palestinian guerrillas used to do.

But the militia itself is now under attack. In a Ramadan message, Shia Muslim ulemas threatened death to "collaborators" with Israel, a warning specifically directed at the SLA. Already Palestinians collaborating with Israel in Sidon are being murdered.

Whole areas of the south are now falling out of Israel's control. This is a double irony since the Israeli front line has virtually partitioned southern Lebanon from the rest of the country. Merely to visit the south - or Beirut if you live in Tyre - requires a complicated system of Israeli checks and passes on the only road that now connects the nation's two parts. Lebanese civilians wait for hours in the heat and dust sometimes for days, merely to travel to their homes. The resentment that has built up is now combined with

the anger caused by Israel's mass arrests of villagers.

The Israeli army's control even of main roads in the south is tenuous. In Sidon last week, an Israeli patrol (a jeep, armoured personnel carrier and lorry) withdrew from the Abra suburb after only two shots were fired at it. Young Israeli soldiers at checkpoints talk of leaving Lebanon - troops canvassed at road blocks were two-to-one in favour of a Labour victory in the Israeli election later this month. A junior officer near the Litani River bridge summed up the general feeling: "I am going to vote for the party that will get us out of here."

The nightmare shadows are growing more substantial. Just before midnight last night last week, two figures emerged in front of my car from the darkness beside the main Israeli military road through the Arkoub. One held a Russian rifle but both were dressed in ill-fitting Israeli uniforms, complete with Israeli Defence Force markings in Hebrew. They were unshaven and spoke Arabic with what appeared to be a Syrian accent. They wanted a lift past an Israeli military camp to a village called Rachaya high up near the Syrian - Israeli front lines. They received no help; but there was little doubting who they were. The gunmen are now able to travel through Israel's most secure military areas of Lebanon.

Resented or hated, attacked or every day, the Israeli Army has little to gain and everything to lose now in southern Lebanon. It has lost friends and made new enemies. It has also lost the war.

Breeding resentment and hatred: Israeli soldiers carry out an identity check at Saïda



Roger Scruton

Turning the class war on its head

In an interview, the late Michel Foucault once remarked that "anything can be deduced from the general phenomenon of the dominance of the bourgeois class". It would be truer to say that, for Foucault, the dominance of the bourgeois class could be deduced from anything. All around him - in laws, institutions, human relations, in language itself - he saw the unmistakable marks of bourgeois domination. The very same power which oppresses the inmates of the "bourgeois" prison rules also in the madhouse and the clinic. Everywhere languish the victims of bourgeois society, who have paid with their souls for the upkeep of a "normality" which they cannot share.

Foucault's insights were not hard-won. For it is a tautology that human relations are also human powers, and to attribute those powers to the bourgeoisie is to utter no more than a ruling cliché, whose survival value is due, not to its truth, but to its comforting mendacity. For who, in the last analysis, belongs to this bourgeois class, the power structures of which everywhere surround us? The only plausible answer is "everyone", including Foucault.

In the interests of science, therefore, I offer a narrower definition. The bourgeois, I propose, is a city dweller, who does not engage directly in production, but who occupies some administrative position. He earns a salary, rather than a wage, and depends, however indirectly, on the covert taxation which sustains the modern city. By virtue of his skill he is both socially and geographically mobile.

Now we are quite familiar with this character. He is frequently rootless, liberated, individualistic, and impatient with customs and traditions which block his access to power. Indeed - and here we may agree with Foucault - power is, for such a creature, a more precious commodity than it is for the average worker or farmer.

Living, as he frequently does, in a state of spiritual insecurity, the bourgeois is anxious to remake the world in his own image. He often wishes for a "politicized" reality, set on the path of "progress". For only in such a mobile, uprooted, forward-looking world would he cease to be in conflict with the "normality" that surrounds him.

The revolutionary supposes that it is the upholder of established things who is the representative of bourgeois values and bourgeois power. On the contrary, it is the revolutionary who is the true bourgeois, and it is with the triumph of revolution that power is finally (and "irreversibly") transferred from the worker and the farmer to the

urban middle class. Only then, Marx said, does the government of people give way to the administration of things. (In truly revolutionary government people become things). The nature of bourgeois power can therefore be most clearly seen by a study of the new style of city administration.

City administration is increasingly carried on by professionals with a career in meddling, and with little inclination for productive labour. They are happy to benefit from others' taxes, provided only that they can also use those taxes to initiate change.

Little in the surrounding order pleases them. All traditional value excites their contempt. An example is the Bourgeois Republic of Haringey, which has begun to devote its extensive power of taxation to the establishment of new social order unrecognizable to anyone who would identify himself as merely British.

British establishment community centres and projects favoured minorities, and extending its privileges even to those who are dead, paying for the expensive "ethnic" funeral rites that no mere English corpse may claim. The Women's Committee has been particularly active in imposing its bourgeois ideology of liberation on Haringey's lower orders. Its measures range from the introduction of contraceptive machines in women's lavatories, to the recommendation of new sex laws, including the repeal of the offence of living off immoral earnings, and the introduction of wholly new crime, whereby the bourgeois power can intrude into the privacy of every home to ensure the "emotional coercion" (more politely known, perhaps, as marriage) should not override the demands of sexual liberation.

Most interesting, however, is the foreign policy of the Bourgeois Republic. This requires everything from the establishing of super groups to the sending of delegations. One delegation has gone to Grenada in support of the dispossessed revolutionaries, and another to Cyprus, to give credence to an ignorant condemnation of the neotropical Cypriot state. The local Turkish Cypriot community has since been excluded from its customary place at Haringey's Multicultural Bookfair, and will have no say in the running of the Cypriot Community Centre. Such is the effect of the new administration which, wishing to replace the British spirit of community with something more universal, more rootless, more impeccably bourgeois, merely align itself with primitive parochialism that prevail in foreign parts.

The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.

Peter Kellner

For Foot read Thatcher

Even *The Economist* agrees: Mrs Thatcher is losing her touch as Britain's most prominent member of the dragon-slayers' club. The form that took her to victory in the match against Argentina two years ago has deserted her. Ken Livingstone has been granted an extra year of fire-breathing. Arthur Scargill is proving more than a little awkward to slay; and Francis Pym has returned to roar at his former boss.

However, the ghosts of two other dragons from her past ought to give the Prime Minister and her party even greater nightmares. Edward Heath and Michael Foot. It is not that either poses any direct threat to Mrs Thatcher now; but the kind of blows she inflicted on them could well, in time, be inflicted on her. Consider Mr Heath first. Support for the Conservatives since last year's general election has followed broadly the same trajectory as during the year following Mr Heath's victory in 1970. There has been a gradual decline in the party's rating from around 45 per cent to around 38 per cent.

This runs counter to the conventional wisdom that the present government's support is holding up better than Mr Heath's. The real difference between them and now lies not in the size of Conservative support, but in the division of non-Conservative support.

The only reason why the Conservatives are not now running a poor second is that the non-Tory vote is more evenly divided: the Liberal/SDP Alliance now takes more than a third of it, whereas in 1971 the Liberals took only an eighth. Another piece of conventional wisdom needs tackling - that governments inevitably recover from mid-term unpopularity. Again, Mr Heath's administration offers precedent for his did not recover.

From time to time Conservative support dipped briefly below 36 per cent - for example, in the summer of 1973. But the average Tory rating in the middle two years of Mr Heath's term of office, according to Gallup, was 39 per cent. At the following general election it was actually lower at 38 per cent.

Of course, there are forms of mid-term protest that tend not to be repeated at general elections. The most obvious of these are by-elections, when anti-government swings are almost invariably exaggerated. Occasionally, spectacular by-election results are briefly reflected in national polls and we see short-term fluctuations that are reversed a few months later.

But these hiccups in voter loyalties are different from underlying shifts in attitudes. The steady, consistent drift of support away from the Tories since last autumn suggests a growing mood of disillusion that the Prime Minister may find hard to reverse.

Caroline Moorehead

Last week's MORI figures showing that a two-to-one majority disapproves of the Government record - reflect a continuation of nine-month trend, not a brief aberration.

On those occasions when mid-term unpopularity has been reversed, there have been clear explanations. Under Harold Wilson in 1969-1970 and under James Callaghan in 1977-78, Labour support grew as a direct consequence of rapidly rising economic prosperity. Mrs Thatcher would be wise not to count on repeating their achievements. Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan still lost the subsequent elections, despite fighting on economic records that Mrs Thatcher cannot remotely hope to emulate.

If we leave aside some wholly unpredictable event like the Falk lands war, it is more probable that support for Mrs Thatcher would be much the same way as support for Mr Heath in the early 1970s. And history does repeat itself, we can expect someone to rise from the Tory ranks after the party's defeat and challenge Mrs Thatcher for the leadership, just as she challenged Mr Heath.

But what if things go even worse for the Tories during the next two years? After all, until the oil crisis and the miners' strike in the final months of Mr Heath's premiership, the economy was growing at 1 per cent a year, and unemployment fell to 600,000.

In two years' time unemployment will still be around three million and the growth rate is unlikely to be more than 2 per cent. Throw in a few more banana skins, and the Tories face the prospect of support sliding towards 30 per cent.

It is then that the ghost of Michael Foot may come to haunt the Conservatives. In the month leading up to last year's election both the Labour Party and its leader were deeply unpopular. Polls taken before the campaign suggested that Labour would do better under Denis Healey. But Mr Foot remained leader and, despite ill-informed speculation in the *Daily Mail* and the *Sunday Times*, there was never a serious threat to his position.

Mrs Thatcher is in a far stronger position in her party than Mr Foot ever was in his, for she has won two general elections as party leader whereas Mr Foot had won none. S. Unless Mrs Thatcher chooses to retire, or if health forces her to, and neither looks remotely likely a present - I would wager a modest sum that the Tories are condemned to fight, and lose, the next election under her leadership.

It would be no more than poetic justice: the dragon-slayer transformed into the dragon slain.

The author is political editor of the *New Statesman*.

Killer chemicals - Third World beware

Some 375,000 people in the Third World are likely to be poisoned by pesticides this year and 10,000 will probably die. About 1,000 of the deaths will be in Sri Lanka, a country with one of the most up-to-date pesticide registration and licensing systems of all developing countries. It proves only how vulnerable people have become to the poisons in the chemicals trade. In 1980 alone this was worth \$26bn in exports from industrialized countries to the Third World, a sixfold increase in 10 years.

These figures act as a spur to Jan Huismans, director of the UN Environment Programme's International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC), who arrived in London yesterday for the start of a major conference on environmental contamination.

In terms of size Jan Huismans' resources appear absurdly small. The IRPTC was born of a fear raised at the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment that the increasing use of chemicals, largely unchecked, might be causing damage.

The register was officially set up in 1976 and has just four professionals on the staff and a budget of \$1m, out of UNEP's total of \$33m. To have any effect Jan Huismans has to rely on his ability

to make people listen, and to the quality of what he has to offer: data profiles on chemicals that play an important role in international trade. "I estimate the number to be somewhere between 3,000 and 5,000," he says. "We now have profiles on about 550. More are coming."

Jan Huismans' main problem is that the subject is immense (some 7.75 million chemicals have been listed by the American National Academy of Sciences, with 500,000 new ones entering the market each year), diffuse and governed often more by fashion than by plans. "The early 1970s saw a concern about the sea and the air," he says. "Today everyone is looking at the disposal of hazardous industrial waste. While that is important, the trouble with waste is that by definition it has no value - so who will spend money on it?"

There has been considerable progress in the scientific understanding of chemicals - but control measures, agreement among governments and the tools of management are just not considered urgent. "More than that, there is often disagreement. As a director of one chemical company put it: 'In the West we can afford to ban DDT to preserve kestrels in East Anglia. But can a country where malaria is endemic?'"

Legislation, in fact, abounds, though it varies widely. In Britain, control is exercised through a series of health and safety measures, through successive acts of parliament and international agreements. Under EEC regulations, new chemicals now have to undergo tests to assess their toxicity to man and the environment.

Just the same, as one expert put it, "these have lurched into existence from disaster to disaster, the poisoning of agricultural workers in the late Fifties, thalidomide, the late Sixties, the law on radio active waste? And now that new chemicals have to be tested, doesn't it make sense to ask whether there is evidence for some time are in fact adequately screened?"

The last 10 years has produced a growing number of chemical registers, whether government or commercial, but Huismans' data profiles, assembled on the basis of information contributed mostly by those in industry, are specifically intended to be easily accessible to Third World users who have no sophisticated technical resources.

Since he is dependent on the goodwill of his "network" he is constantly on the lookout for new informants. "Governments can be reluctant to provide information where they feel embarrassed by

some environmental disaster", he says, "and companies tend to feel threatened that if they divulge too much they will lose their competitive edge."

Jan Huismans, as a member of the UN, can only be circumspect. In the environmental lobby, there are more outspoken fears about using powerful Third World countries to offload chemicals no longer considered usable in the West. "Here control of chemicals has often come as a result of immense public pressure" one ecologist pointed out. "How can these chemicals be monitored in the Third World, where presences of this kind simply do not exist?"

The list of chemicals Huismans wishes to see watched are almost without limit - cadmium, lead, asbestos, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and many more. While he admits that international measures are now beginning to be taken - a code of conduct on the production and distribution of pesticides, for instance, is being discussed by UNEP and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization - he says that his real concern lies with the future. "We simply don't know the long-term effects of low-level exposure to many environmental chemicals. Are we really in control?"

هكذا من الأتخيل



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CANADA'S CHOICE

After fifteen years in which their political scene was dominated by the personality of Mr Pierre Trudeau, Canadians are now to have the unfamiliar luxury of choosing between two rival leaders who are almost equally unknown quantities. Mr Turner, the new prime minister, has been outside politics and Parliament for the past nine years. Mr Mulroney, his Conservative opponent, was a newcomer to politics when his party chose him a year ago, and had to stage a by-election in Nova Scotia in order to find a parliamentary seat.

By choosing to hold the general election at the earliest possible date - given the long campaign required by a somewhat anachronistic electoral law - Mr Turner has opted for the advantages of novelty as against those of incumbency. His party, thanks to the contest for its leadership, has enjoyed the almost exclusive attention of the Canadian media since Mr Trudeau announced his impending departure on February 29. To judge by the latest opinion polls, it has benefited from that, as well as from Mr Trudeau's going after so long in power, he had become more a liability than an asset. Mr Turner has also been favoured by a slight dip in the unemployment figures, while he can hardly yet be blamed for the poor showing of the Canadian

dollar on the exchange markets. He starts the campaign with an eleven-point lead over Mr Mulroney. He has clearly calculated that those assets, if husbanded till the autumn or spring, would prove winning ones. That looks dangerously like an admission that things are soon going to get worse and that he has no real prescription for making them better - which is certainly how the Conservatives will interpret it. To which he will no doubt reply that his prescriptions will take time to work, and that he thought it right to seek a mandate from the people before applying them.

He will be criticized also, for timing the election to his own convenience rather than the Queen's, and thereby interfering with the bicentenary celebrations in New Brunswick and Ontario. But the Queen herself has saved him from any serious embarrassment on that score, by agreeing to new dates for her visit which fall within the bicentenary year and which are, evidently quite convenient for her, since they enable her to combine the trip with her private visit to the United States in October.

For the world outside Canada, there is not at first sight very much at stake. Both candidates are Anglophone Canadians but fluent in French, with a strong business background and a

similar outlook on economic matters: both favour cuts in public spending, for instance. Both believe in a one-nation, bilingual Canada and will be trying to overcome the identification of their party with a particular part of the country. Thus Mr Mulroney is pledged to revive the Conservatives as a real political force in Quebec, from which they have latterly been excluded, while Mr Turner is making an equally strong pitch to revive flagging Liberal fortunes in the West.

If both succeed, there could in time be a transfer of roles on the national question between the two parties. Mr Mulroney's anxiety to impress Quebec makes him stress bilingualism more than Mr Turner, and thus perhaps to sound a little more like Mr Trudeau. This could mean that French-speaking minorities in the Anglophone provinces will identify with him, while the mono-lingualist Parti Québécois - still in power in Quebec though currently far behind the Liberals in the opinion polls - could find Mr Turner a little less irksome than it found Mr Trudeau. For the foreseeable future, however, its main bugbear will be the Quebec wing of Mr Turner's party - now led by M Jean Charest - and therefore it is likely to give discreet but useful support to Mr Mulroney this time round.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

When the virtues of family life, privacy and parental authority, become its vices, when the family turns in upon itself unleashing the terrifying violence of adult against child, public decency is uniquely offended. The physical abuse of children demands the intervention of a public agency and, as necessary, the destruction of the domestic arrangements which nurtured the violence.

The century of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children celebrated last night at Mansion House with a gathering of the descendants of Cardinal Manning, Lord Shaftesbury and the other nineteenth century forebears, has shown that such a public agency need not be the state itself. Indeed in delicate work depending on the cooperation of the public, the voluntary nature of the society has been its strength. It remains, in a statist age when the bulk of the work of monitoring family breakdown and protecting the children is done by the courts and local authority officials, a model expression of collective self-policing. On its centenary the NSPCC deserves society's salute - and the freely-given wherewithal for its work to continue.

In this year, with an appeal for £12 million to be met, the NSPCC inevitably has had to trade in the gross emotions

provoked by its case histories of neglect and maltreatment of infants. Who can read court reports of child abuse cases without feeling their humanity injured - and not read further details without acknowledging that none of these cases, like no episode of normal family life, can be simply delineated and responsibility (as with most "public" crime) straightforwardly apportioned? The NSPCC's figures for child abuse released last autumn were somewhat exaggerated. Although numbers of children in the care of local authorities have edged up during the past decade there is no compelling evidence that child abuse is becoming more prevalent.

There is no ground for complacency, the connexion between family breakdown, violence to child and material circumstance is too close for unemployment and the material want associated with it not to figure as one factor in the equation. But officials of the NSPCC itself would be among the first to wish to move the emphasis away from the horror stories (though they are a useful means of mobilizing support from the public) to the less glamorous and harder work of preventing abuse. And it is here that certain limits probably have to be drawn to the work of monitoring and prevention by the NSPCC and indeed of all the

social work agencies. "Prevention" is a grand cause; but there is a danger of intervention in family life so detailed and so far reaching that the notion of parental responsibility is altogether lost.

One of the dangers of the preventative approach - however admirable its objective to identify problem families and stop their descent into violence - is that it tries to do too much and becomes infinitely costly. The strength of the NSPCC, not least since the reorganization of the social services departments of local authorities at the end of the 1960s, has been its specialization on the problem of child abuse, its ability to focus - within its limited resources - on identifying the signs of family breakdown and acting speedily.

As the state's social services organization moves, slowly and hesitatingly, back towards a more specialized approach, the need for the NSPCC will increase rather than diminish. It stands to become a reservoir of expertise, a promoter of research, an organization not condemned to bureaucratic formality, able to research and innovate. The ability of the state to intervene in family life will always be - should always be - limited, and it is to be hoped there will be many more years for the NSPCC to continue with its good work.

ACT OF GOD

Is it idolatry to grieve over the burning of the south transept of York Minster, with the partial or complete destruction, it must be supposed, of St Cuthbert's window and the tomb of Archbishop de Grey, that great builder, canopied with its ten splendid columns, and much more hallowed and beloved brio-à-brac? The faith which insists that God is spirit and is to be worshipped in spirit has never been able wholly to free itself of a sense that it may be wrong for mankind to pour its energies into the construction of places of worship of great earthly splendour, of which York Minster is one of the most splendid.

There were fierce protests in the medieval church when the first Gothic cathedrals began to rise like so many Towers of Babel. In our own generation the burden of custodianship of an accumulated architectural inheritance has harassed and enraged many churchmen more interested in the cure of souls than of dry-rot.

Yet one naturally feels grief, different in kind from what might be felt at the news of equivalent damage to a secular building of equivalent quality (supposing there be any such). That so much can be destroyed in a night seems to make a mockery of the effort that put it there, and of the effort, constantly renewed, to maintain it

against all the forces that undermine any building. If there is a strain of idolatry in all this, then it is only what there will always be in any earthly project passionately undertaken. In the case of York the effort of maintenance had risen to a high pitch in recent years, and it had seemed that the fabric had been successfully restored to a secure condition. Now much of that has been undone, and has to be done again.

It is not the first time York Minster has been faced with that need. Most great churches have been devastated by fire at one time or another, but York has suffered particularly often, partly because of the medieval false economy whereby its main vaults were made of timber instead of stone. But no precautions can fully protect against harm a building which is so large and reaches out so boldly to the limits of what is physically possible. Modern technologies of prevention and fire-fighting can do much to limit the consequences, and clearly did so this time, but the vulnerability is too ingrained to be eliminated. Repeatedly the people of the diocese (and others from much farther afield) have returned to the task of making good what has been spoilt; this pattern of resilience, in the face of destruction itself becomes part of the significance of such buildings.

In an age more prone to spy out symbolic significances, the disaster and the circumstances surrounding it would have been an irresistible object of baleful head-shaking - especially if lightning was to blame, as seems probable. A bolt from heaven the very night after the Archbishop preached in defence of his Durham Synod before the assembled Synod: it is hard not to be reminded of Elijah and the priests of Baal. In addition, York has come in for some ecclesiastical criticism for throwing itself so wholeheartedly into the modern exercise of the intensive use of plant, with tourists streaming through at a rate of two million a year, making their contributions to the insistently-placed boxes for the upkeep fund and receiving some cursory sense of the numinous, all at some cost in reverential hush.

Such disagreements, as the Archbishop said shortly before the roof fell in, are inherent to the predicament of a living church. God moves in mysterious ways, and a petulant play with vengeful thunderbolts scarcely seems mysterious enough. At the very least, there are some two million people today with reason to feel a sense of personal loss over the fire at York Minster. May the damage soon be made good, and the Minster stand intact again to bear its ambiguous witness in all its fragile splendour.

Last chance to endorse Law of the Sea

From the Director of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir, Tomorrow (July 10), members of the United Nations Association are lobbying Parliament in an effort to persuade the British Government to sign the UN Law of the Sea Convention by December 10 (the last date for us to be a pioneer investor in the treaty).

We believe the Convention to be vitally important for a number of reasons. Firstly, it is an outstanding example of UN achievement, arrived at after years of negotiation during which virtually all member states made concessions in some areas and gained advantages in others. While the United Kingdom may consider some aspects of the treaty to be less than ideal, the British played a very constructive role in the negotiations and it seems highly unfortunate, therefore, that we have not yet signed the treaty.

Secondly, many aspects of the treaty are very obviously in the interests of a major maritime nation like the United Kingdom, and we are assured, are acceptable to our Government. Such areas include guarantees regarding territorial seas and innocent passage through these waters and through international straits; considerable rights to coastal states within their exclusive economic zones and over their continental shelves; and measures to prevent pollution and to preserve the marine environment.

While the treaty was negotiated as an integral and interdependent whole, it would seem advisable to follow the example of other industrialised countries, such as France and

Japan, and to accede to the Convention.

Thirdly, the United Kingdom appears to have received some important concessions to its interests in deep sea mining. As a pioneer investor, Britain would receive special status and protection; industrialised countries have a considerable number of seats on the Seabed Authority's council; and consensus is required for many vital council decisions.

Finally, if it decides not to sign the Law of the Sea Treaty by December 10, the UK will almost certainly find itself later in a position similar to that which it holds within the EEC whose initial rules, regulations and customs were fixed with little regard to our interests.

If, some time in the future, we decide to adhere to the Law of the Sea Treaty, we could find ourselves in a comparable position. On the other hand, if we sign the treaty now we will become full members, with voting rights, of the preparatory commission and will be able to play a full part in devising the rules and regulations for the International Seabed Authority.

It would, in our view, be a tragedy for the Law of the Sea Convention and for Britain if the United Kingdom failed to sign the treaty by the required date. Our lobby will urge the Government to take the bull by the horns and to sign without further delay.

Yours sincerely,
MALCOLM HARPER, Director,
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
3 Whitehall Court, SW1.
July 9.

Nuclear progress

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, Public reactions to the successful launch of an anti-missile by the USA have been singularly lacking in generosity. There has been little admiration for the tremendous scientific achievement. Above all there has been little recognition of the fact that it is this success that has induced the Soviet Union to ask for negotiations.

The USA wishes to enlarge the negotiations to cover these weapons but has made no precondition. The Foreign Secretary supports the USA over this.

There is therefore some progress. Yet one of your correspondents (June 29) suggests that the balance of terror is being undermined and a nuclear holocaust brought nearer. It was a Soviet scientist, Pavlov, who showed that the strongest instinct is the instinct of self-preservation. The idea that the USA is culpable because it always has this instinct is extraordinary.

The pre-war appeasers did not negotiate with Hitler at a time when he was invading another country. The USA wants to negotiate with the Soviet Union although it continues to invade Afghanistan.

Sentencing policy

From Mr Rod Morgan

Sir, On what conceivable ground can the Government's Green Paper proposals for intermittent custody be defended? All the evidence of recent years suggests that new sentences displace non-custodial as much as custodial sentences.

Our excessive resort to imprisonment in Britain is not explained by a lack of alternatives: we already have a greater variety of non-custodial penalties than any other country in Europe.

Whichever agency - police, prison department or probation - were made responsible for intermittent custody they would need and demand a substantial increase in our already inflated prisons budget. For even were full-time prisoners displaced, the reduction in the prison population would be too small to permit prison closures.

It is abundantly clear why the Magistrates' Association favour intermittent custody: they wish to punish certain categories of offenders (e.g., drunken drivers) more severely.

Stratford transmitter

From Mr John Wallbank

Sir, Mr Gallon, of the BBC (June 29) invites the judgment of readers on the report of the tests on the Stratford Theatre for vulnerability to the proposed transmitter nearby. The report says that of the 20 items of equipment tested 10 per cent were affected, including the computer controlling the stage lighting.

This confirms exactly the concern about the whole transmitter project at Stratford, both for the theatre and for any other business.

Surely it is clear that for any business reliant - as most are - on electronic gear, to have even 10 per cent of the system inoperable can stop the whole, particularly as with HF interference you cannot tell what will be affected next, nor when. Yours faithfully,
JOHN WALLBANK,
Knightsbridge Theatrical Productions Ltd,
2 Goodwins Court, WC2.

Pit closures

From Mr W. P. Winston

Sir, It is astonishing that Messrs R. A. Bryer and T. J. Brignall (June 28) can propose, "The correct criterion for closing a colliery is that the energy expended in recovering reserves will be greater than their energy content". In no society, primitive or sophisticated, would such a criterion be accepted. In practice a colliery must at least produce an energy surplus which can be used in the enterprise can exchange for the necessities of life and an acceptable living standard. This, in principle, is what the coal strike is about.

As to what can be done to settle the strike, a useful presentation of the problem is the "energy flow

chart" produced by the Department of Energy. It is a pictorial presentation of the energy balance of the UK. It shows the fuel inputs, distribution to conversion industries, e.g., power stations, and an analysis of energy use by final user.

Most coal is consumed in power stations. The chart does not point to any short-term solution. No doubt this is why the coal strike has not become a party political issue. For example, transport is a considerable user of energy but uses practically no coal either directly or as electrical energy and for technical reasons it is not possible to see how this can change.

Considerable energy is also used in domestic and office premises. Commonly such premises are not now designed or equipped to use

Test match team

From Mr T. H. Ashworth

Sir, Now that the West Indians have shown that they can easily beat an England B team, would it not be sensible to cancel the last Test match of the series?

In its stead should be arranged a match between the West Indies and Mr May's selected XI - a team comprising the 11 best in-form cricketers from England.

Surely the West Indians and the MCC have heard of remission for good conduct?

Yours faithfully,
T. H. ASHWORTH,
Hazelwood,
Holtye,
Cowden,
Kent.
July 4.

Battersea Disneyland

From Mr A. S. Ainger

Sir, It is significant that Battersea Power Station is to be transformed (report July 3) into a leisure centre in preference to a communications and technology centre? So much for the circus: now about the bread... Yours faithfully,
A. S. AINGER,
Heathbridge,
The Heath,
Weybridge, Surrey.

Hospitals in North-west

From the Minister for Health

Sir, In his letter, which you published on July 3, Professor Irving complained about a possible setback to a hospital scheme near Manchester which he favours and suggested there was a case for ministers to provide additional funds to compensate for deprivation in health services in the North-west.

We have in fact already done so. The capital allocation for this region, at £14.35 a head of population compared with £11.70 for the country as a whole, already allows for the relatively high need for capital investment.

The North West Regional Health Authority, like the rest of the NHS, now has a much bigger allocation of capital investment programme than it had when this Government first took office. There is more money available for investment in health building than ever before in the history of the service.

All authorities must ensure,

Wider issues in sale of church plate

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, Some time ago a consistory court heard an application from St Mary-le-Bow for leave to sell a large amount of its plate and the plate from other churches which had been made part of the parish. This application was opposed by groups and individuals who are concerned with our cultural heritage.

The case put forward by the parish was that it needed funds in order to endow the position of a vergar. When I visited the church recently there was evidence of an enormous amount of activity going on there, but little of what would normally be associated with a church; I could find evidence of only one service being conducted a week.

While I accept that conducting services is only a part of the priest's role, it is nevertheless a very important part. If this is typical of other city churches it would suggest that the role of vergar is clearly more important than that of a priest.

The chancellor of the diocese reluctantly agreed to the sale of the silver largely on the evidence of the Archdeacon of London, who told the court that any money raised through public appeal by the parish would be heavily taxed under the

diocesan quota procedure. Because of the importance of the case the chancellor expressed the hope that the decision would go to appeal.

Since then it has become clear that the Archdeacon's evidence has turned out to be incorrect, and since this was revealed a great deal of pressure has been applied to get the case taken to appeal.

Unfortunately the only person with the *locus standi* to launch an appeal, apart from the petitioners, is the Archdeacon, and he has refused to do so. It is impossible to imagine a criminal or civil judgment being allowed to stand without appeal under similar circumstances.

I understand that some of this plate is to be sold by Christie's on July 11.

What is happening over St Mary-le-Bow's silver is important in itself, but also raises more general questions. Events at St Mary-le-Bow are just one example of how some of the nation's treasures, held in trust by the Church, are being dissipated. At some stage Parliament will have a duty to look critically at the whole faculty jurisdiction procedure.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons,
July 5.

Picture deadline

From the Chairman of the National Art-Collections Fund

Sir, In his efforts to buy the early Siennese Crucifixion, which is a picture of outstanding rarity, for Manchester City Art Gallery, the Director, Mr Clifford, has managed to raise close on £1,200,000 out of the required sum of £1,780,000.

The whole of this £1,200,000 (with the exception of a grant of £57,000 from the V & A and the museum's own grant for the whole year amounting to £100,000) has been raised from the general public, who by their showing like this wonderful picture and want it to stay here.

The National Art-Collections Fund promised £500,000 to Manchester (the largest grant it has ever made) and this sum is, of course, entirely contributed by voluntary donations and legacies.

I am puzzled as to why the

Minister (who has the power) and the Government-funded National Heritage Trust between them cannot support what is evidently a public desire: namely, that this early Siennese picture should go to Manchester. If this sum is not found by midnight on Monday, July 16, the picture will leave for America.

It is understood that the Treasury will receive some £5,800,000 in capital gains from the Chatsworth sale of drawings.

The Prime Minister and her Cabinet ask us all the time for public involvement and support for the arts. Would it be unreasonable to expect that this support, when shown, should be encouraged by a comparatively small contribution from the Government?

Yours faithfully,
NORMANBY,
Mulgrave Castle,
Whitby,
North Yorkshire.
July 6.

The case for PR

From Mr Thomas S. Torrance

Sir, The letter from Mr William Cash, MP (July 2) refers to "proportional representation" as if it were an undifferentiated type of electoral system, whereas, in fact, the particular sort of proportional system most commonly recommended for this country, the single transferable vote in multi-member constituencies, would lead to none of the consequences he claims.

STV worked successfully in Northern Ireland for the European election and is well understood and liked by the electorate there. Its introduction throughout the UK for Westminster elections would be a great constitutional reform, ranking certainly on a level with the nineteenth-century Reform Acts.

Among the many benefits is the feature that well over 90 per cent of the voters in a constituency would be able to identify with at least one member they had personally helped to elect.

Compare this to the present first-past-the-post system, where the corresponding figure is increasingly barely over 30 per cent. It is little wonder that the current electoral system is alienating to an extreme degree.

Mr Cash, and those that think like him on this issue, should reflect carefully on the contention that the introduction of STV for all local government elections would remove the institutional framework which directly generates the sort of unsatisfactory situations which are causing the Government much unease at the moment.

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS S. TORRANCE,
6 Eslemond Avenue,
Aberdeen.

Mrs Thatcher's friends

From the Editor of The Economist

Sir, It is nice, of course, to be mentioned on the front page of *The Times* (July 7). But being labelled by your political correspondent as the "deeply Conservative magazine" caused me as much of a chuckle as it doubtless did the Prime Minister and her party. You won't find Conservative editors here kissing the Prime Minister's cheek.

The Economist does indeed vigorously support some of the present Prime Minister's main intentions, if not always her policies. On some of her domestic policies we got there before she did, or are rather more radical than she is, or keep dubious company with politicians like Dr David Owen and even some Labour party and TUC leaders who deplore all she tries while privately conceding they are glad she does.

Inconveniently for your picture of a Conservative stalwart suddenly joining the "growing ranks" of the Prime Minister's critics, however, our leading article this week repeats criticisms we have been making of Mrs Thatcher's government since 1979. The last such criticism was published just a week before the issue in question.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW KNIGHT, Editor,
The Economist,
25 St James's Street, SW1.
July 9.

Madness in great ones

From Dr G. E. Berrios

Sir, Mr Levin's article (June 29) is wicked because he chooses to ignore the central point of the psychiatric professor's letter, namely that persistent cruelty or criminal behaviour at whatever scale does not constitute sufficient evidence for a diagnosis of mental illness.

Mr Levin is of course entitled to use the word insanity as he pleases. The passive tolerance of the readership and the safety afforded by your columns will always guarantee this right. But it would not take much intellectual honesty to accept that, on this occasion, his use of the term insanity as a moral category may be harmful to the truly insane who perhaps have little chance to reply.

But Mr Levin's article also raises another serious issue. On what possible good journalistic grounds can one, as Editor, justify the publication of this mocking and self-indulgent piece? What else is there in it which is of any use to the public good? I for one should like an explanation.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. BERRIOS,
University of Cambridge Clinical School,
Department of Psychiatry,
Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Hills Road,
Cambridge.
June 29.

Mum's not the word

From Mr L. F. Boston

Sir, My step-grandmother, Evelyn Boston, died recently, spitefully to the last, in her nineties. She was childless but she was cherished as "Steppy" by a baker's dozen of my tribe. She spoilt all of us to what others might have considered excess.

May the name live on. We claim no copyright.
Your obedient servant,
LAURIE BOSTON,
17 Church Road,
Trull,
Taunton,
Somerset.
July 4.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Gold loses its glister as buyers disappear

The price of gold is now at \$340 an ounce, a collapse of more than \$30 in a few days, and the bulls seem confounded. All the indications are that worse is to come: the one-way upward course of the dollar and interest rates points to an opposite fate for bullion.

Yet strangely enough gold enthusiasts, understandably a dwindling band, do have some grounds for comfort. Gold's rapid decline over the past week has not been caused by heavy selling but largely by a lack of buyers. In this market the attraction of real interest rates of 7 per cent or 8 per cent has been overwhelming.

Gold has also suffered from some longer-acting fundamental factors. The long-price boom of the 1970s encouraged speculation, whose consequences are only now becoming obvious. About 100 tonnes have been added to Western world production capacity. The next two or three years could see another 50 tonnes coming onto the market annually.

South African stocks have responded accordingly. Gold mines such as Vaal Reefs have fallen by a fifth in a couple of days. The pressure on the Rand has brought home cruelly to the South African authorities the consequences of pursuing an open exchange rate policy. Gold at its current price implies some deflationary action by the Government.

The paradox, however, is that Rand earnings soar — as the latest first-half sales figures from the Central Selling Organisation demonstrate. The cash flow in Rand combined with the liquidity of the South African institutions, which are effectively prohibited from investing outside the Republic, places a floor beneath share prices in Johannesburg.

But as with gold how low is that floor? Certainly, the continuing demand of South African stocks and the residual allegiance for gold exposed by the present market, do give support. In the case of gold, however, is it a support based more on desperation than on investment? Are we now flung back onto the refugee rather than the investment argument for bullion?

The comfort for gold bugs is that we have not quite reached that stage. Gold has lost its attraction as an investment medium because of the exceptional strength of the dollar and high real interest rates. But it does not follow that a global deflation is at hand.

In a sense, the gold price is saying the opposite. Gold is down because the dollar is up, and the dollar is up because Wall Street fears that the United States federal budget deficit is inflationary. So gold is still perversely a hedge against inflation.

That said, the chances are the price will drift lower. The longer it stays depressed the more likely are sellers to come into the market. Such state bidders are holding out, a handful of hard-pressed central banks and leading actors such as the Soviet Union can sell profitably at these levels. The essential question gold supporters must answer is not why the present market is hostile, but whether the international yield structure has undergone a fundamental shift after a decade in which it favoured bullion.

Ridley to show his hand soon

The enigmatic Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, will shortly be coming into the open with his views on the various privatization rumours in his stable. It promises to be intriguing stuff, given not only that the privatization programme is rather in the doldrums at the moment, but also that Mr Ridley is known to have an independent mind on these topics which does not always fit easily with the views of his colleagues.

This week we should learn about his plans for liberalizing Britain's bus network, long overdue but brave attempt to put competitive theory into genuine practice,

something at which this Government for all its fine words has not so far been conspicuously successful.

Then, in the next couple of weeks, we should learn the first clues about how Mr Ridley proposes to deal with the great British Airways. British Caledonian dogfight that he himself has — whether cannily or unwittingly — helped to unleash. The Civil Aviation Authority is on the verge of producing its report on the structure of the civil aviation industry, with all the signs being that it will go some of the way — and perhaps a long way — towards meeting B.C.A.'s demands.

Although Sir Adam Thomson and his independent airline counterparts may have won stage one of the political battle, the real war has still to come. If the CAA does come up with a strong recommendation for a transfer of routes from BA, Mr Ridley will have to decide whether such a move would jeopardize the flotation of BA planned for next year.

The argument that flotation will be impossible with any loss of routes has always been one of the strongest cards in the hand of Lord King, British Airways' chairman. He can be expected to play it forcefully in the coming weeks.

This is an argument that outsiders cannot yet attempt to judge, without access to the detailed numbers. Suffice it to say that, with the market going the way it is, BA is probably going to need all the buttresses — monopolistic or not — which it can find.

Equity finance post for Ryrie

The International Finance Corporation, an international institution of increasing importance, is to have a British head. The appointment was announced yesterday of Sir William Ryrie, Permanent Secretary at the Overseas Development Administration, as its executive vice-president.

The IFC is the World Bank affiliate responsible for private equity finance in developing countries, and the appointment is seen as significant at a time when the World Bank itself has somewhat strained relations with its biggest shareholder, the United States.

The IFC, on the other hand, has a leading role to play in fulfilling the view expressed by the American and British governments at the London summit: that equity investment rather than commercial bank loans should come to provide a greater proportion of the capital inflows desired by developing countries.

Mr Tom Clansen, president of the World Bank, stated yesterday that "there is growing awareness among out developing member countries that the private sector must play a more important role in development." He added that "Sir William Ryrie is widely-known and esteemed among our member governments and is well-placed to guide IFC in its efforts to fulfil its mandate."

This reflects something of a dispute between the World Bank and the American Administration, which vetoed one internal candidate for the job, Mr Moen Querishi. The IFC has just had its capital doubled to \$650m (£487m), embarked on a programme designed to stimulate up to \$30 billion of private sector investment, and the Americans wanted an outside appointee from a leading industrial country to take charge and also to help strengthen top management at the World Bank.

Sir William is an experienced Washington hand: as British executive director at the International Monetary Fund from 1975-1979, he was involved in the negotiation of Britain's loan from the IMF in 1976. Mr Clansen is said to believe Sir William's appointment will help to improve relations between the World Bank and its biggest shareholder governments.

Diamond sales up 6.5%

Diamond sales staged a modest recovery in the first half of this year. Sales of rough diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation, controlled by the South African De Beers, rose by 6.5 per cent over the same period last year to \$945m (£727m).

In rand terms, however, the volume grew by 23 per cent to R1,180m (£648m). The difference highlights the depreciation

of the South African currency against the dollar. The higher local currency revenue has helped to support Johannesburg share prices in recent months.

But the market was nevertheless disappointed with the CSO figures and De Beers shares fell from 617 cents at the weekend to 595 cents yesterday.

Industry sources said that demand for polished stones was still heaviest at the smaller end of the market.

Planners say old factories are discouraging investment

Call to demolish 'satanic mills'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A new Government and European Community-backed project to pull down the bulk of the "dark satanic mills" of the North West — possibly as much as 15m sq ft of factories — has been advocated in a new local authority study published yesterday.

The report has identified 30m sq ft of derelict industrial buildings, most of it left behind by the contraction of the textile and engineering industries whose establishment was the beginning of the industrial revolution.

Today, the study concludes, the North West is littered with unused factories aged 50 years or more that are of no use, and have become an important

disincentive to development. They are a blight on investment in property and on the environment.

The study has been produced by Rogers Tym & Partners, a London-based firm of urban and land economists, for the Greater Manchester Council and the West Yorkshire County Council. It suggests that more than half of the old textile mills and engineering works that are now vacant needs to be demolished in the next five years before potential developers, new industrial arrivals and more jobs can occur.

The report, *Mills in the 80s*, calls for a new partnership between local councils and

private business, with the aid and collaboration of the Government, to pull down the old industrial buildings and attract investors. It recognizes that the bulk of the financial and technical resources required will have to come from private sources.

"It is unlikely, however, that the private sector will undertake demolition and refuse on a sufficient scale without stimulus, incentives and assistance provided by the public sector," the report says.

It is proposed that about a third of the £60m of European Regional Development Fund (non-quota) aid earmarked for the development of new economic activity in the British

textile closure areas be devoted to demolition grants in the two council areas.

Also proposed is the creation of a special development unit which, it is hoped, could survive the planned abolition of the metropolitan councils, which would be "an inter-disciplinary local authority unit or department funded through conventional local authority budgets".

Among the unit's tasks would be to promote a mill investment trust and a building trust funded by the private sector, and the provision of services such as marketing and feasibility studies to support the reuse of old factories.

Pound's fall to \$1.30 puts new pressure on interest rates

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The pound hit another record low against the dollar, and money market interest rates moved up sharply yesterday, raising the prospect that the banks' money will soon have to increase base rates again.

Last Friday's 0.75 per cent point rise in base rates to 10 per cent failed to provide much support for the pound and there were widespread doubts in financial markets whether the pre-weekend hike in rates would prove sufficient.

Having opened lower, sterling managed to hold around \$1.31 against the dollar for much of the day in reasonably steady conditions. But reports of a national dock strike sent sterling down to \$1.3030 at one point before it recovered slightly to close down 1.1 cents at \$1.3045.

Dealers said the pound was still looking vulnerable and it also lost ground against other leading currencies. Measured against a basket of currencies,

sterling's trade-weighted value slipped 0.3 to 77.6, the lowest since 1976, although still some way above the record low reached during the sterling crisis of that year when its trade-weighted value fell to the equivalent of 74.2.

Money market rates were clearly signalling a further rise in base rates yesterday, after the key three-month interbank rate, closely watched by Barclays, rose to 11½ per cent, but the Bank of England showed no inclination to follow the market up.

The Bank left its money market dealing rates unchanged at 10 per cent. It is understood to have played a part behind the scenes last Friday in ensuring that base rates moved up to 10 per cent, rather than 9½ per cent. However, the Government now wants to give last week, when endorsing the rise in interest rates, that the Government would not allow a falling pound to undermine the

Stockbrokers' Sterling M3 growth forecasts for banking June	%
Buckmaster & Moore	1.75
James Capel	1.5
Phillips & Drew	1 to 1.5
Hoare Govett	1.25
Simon & Coates	0.9
W. Greenwell	0.9
L. Messel	0.75

not yet considered inevitable in the City, but analysts believe that it will be hard to avoid without some good news emerging on the various factors which have unsettled the pound.

Today's June banking figures, which are expected to be poor, could prove an important influence, while developments on the industrial front and the Opec talks in Vienna are also being closely watched.

Whitehall officials stressed last week, when endorsing the rise in interest rates, that the Government would not allow a falling pound to undermine the

battle against inflation and yesterday's producer prices provided some comfort.

The prices of goods leaving the factory gate rose by only 0.2 per cent in June to give a year-on-year increase of 6.2 per cent, the same as in May.

Meanwhile, the industry's fuel and raw material costs fell by 0.1 per cent, bringing the annual rate down from 8.5 to 8.2 per cent.

The figures confirm that inflationary pressures in the economy remain low and the Government is still sticking to its forecast of 4.5 per cent retail price inflation by the year-end.

However, further interest rate increases would make the target increasingly hard to meet. The building societies have already given a warning that the mortgage rate will have to rise and an increase of 0.75 to 1 per cent is expected from the present 10.25 per cent. A further rise in base rates could put pressure on the societies for an even bigger increase.

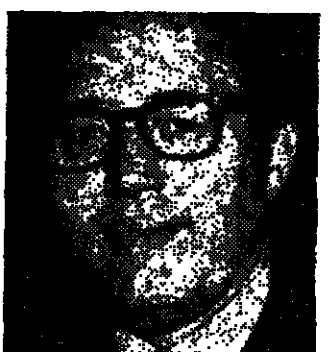
US threat to Eurobond markets

From Bailey Morris Washington

The United States Treasury will hold private meetings on Wall Street today to unveil proposed changes in government regulations that would allow it to attract a vast new pool of foreign capital to finance the huge Federal budget deficit.

Mr Beryl Sprinkel, Undersecretary of Treasury for Monetary Affairs, is to meet investment bankers and Wall Street officials to gauge reaction to a Treasury plan to allow foreign investors to begin buying anonymously United States issued corporate and government shares.

The proposed new "bearer" bonds for foreign investors could drain substantial money from the Eurobond market and anger other governments intent on preserving their own pools of



Sprinkel: gauging reaction to rule changes

savings to finance their own investments.

Wall Street analysts said yesterday that the proposed changes are particularly worrying to Eurobond underwriters already concerned over the impact of a new United States

tax bill which repeals the 30 per cent withholding tax on interest paid to foreign investors on United States shares.

It was feared that the combination of the repeal of the 30 per cent withholding tax and the new ability to buy shares anonymously would make the United States market irresistible to foreign investors who have previously shunned it.

The US Treasury has been unable to issue "bearer" bonds which are not registered in a specific owner's name but are payable to anyone who presents them since they were outlawed by the 1982 tax law.

Since then, the US Treasury has lost substantial tax revenues as US corporations turned to the Eurobond market, taking advantage of offshore subsidiaries and bilateral treaties to avoid reporting profits to the Inland Revenue.

RTZ set to gain more of Enterprise

By Jonathan Davis

Rio Tinto-Zinc looked well on its way to success last night with its attempt to lift its stake in Enterprise Oil to 29.8 per cent. RTZ's tender offer closes this afternoon, and all the signs are that it will achieve its target with little difficulty.

Yesterday's further fall in the stock market, coupled with uncertainty about the outcome of the latest Opec meeting, has served to make RTZ's offer look more attractive to Enterprise shareholders.

Enterprise's shares (trading in their partly paid form) closed last night at 102p, well below the 110p which is the maximum value of RTZ's reverse tender offer.

Some brokers were speculating yesterday that RTZ might end up having to pay only about 105p to acquire the 15.1 per cent of Enterprise's shares it is seeking to add to its existing 14.7 per cent. Allowing for the second call of 85p due in September, this would involve RTZ in a further outlay of about £59m to £60m on Enterprise.

If RTZ succeeds in its bid, attention will then shift to the meeting between Sir Alistair Frazer, RTZ's chief executive and the management of Enterprise Oil which has been provisionally fixed for tomorrow. The meeting will discuss what the future relationship between Enterprise and RTZ should be.

Mr William Bell, Enterprise's chairman, wrote to his shareholders at the weekend urging them to reject RTZ's offer.

Both Mr Bell, and Mr Graham Hearn, Enterprise's chief executive have said they would take "a good deal of convincing" before they agreed to give RTZ boardroom representation.

RTZ and its merchant bank adviser, Rothschilds, have been sufficiently confident of the market's response to their offer not to bother with any formal reply to Mr Bell's letter at the weekend.

The Hong Kong dollar is officially pegged to the American dollar at a rate of between 7.78 and 8.82, but closed in Hong Kong at 7.83 and later in London at 7.85.

The relationship with the American dollar means that interest rates are the only mechanism available to the authorities to adjust the value of the currency.

The Hong Kong dollar had been trading at the weak end of the pegged rate for three weeks before cracking on Friday.

There are two theories to account for the Hong Kong dollar's weakness: first that it is no different to other world currencies which have been weak against the American dollar.

Second, the latest political uncertainty which suggests that Britain could hand over administrative control of the colony to China before 1977.

British and American investors have previously taken advantage of weakness to buy into Hong Kong.

Businessman sues NatWest for £1.75m

Mr Alfred Cullinane, a businessman, launched an estimated £1.75m claim in the High Court yesterday against the National Westminster Bank.

Mr Cullinane, aged 74, is seeking damages claiming breach of contract, breach of trust, and misrepresentation of facts. The bank denies liability.

Mr Alan Sebestyen, counsel for Mr Cullinane, said the claim arises out of an agreement with the bank in 1971 to release 63 acres of land belonging to him over which it had a charge.

The bank's failure to lift the charge, which the Court of Appeal ruled in March 1982 that it was bound to do, meant that Mr Cullinane was unable to raise capital to keep his business going, Mr Sebestyen said.

His company, Wareham Ball Clay Company at Wareham, Dorset, had been reduced almost to extinction because of his failure to get credit, he added.

The hearing continues.

Oil surplus cuts Opec's options

By David Young Energy Correspondent

Ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) who begin their half-yearly meeting in Vienna today will be told that the only buoyant sector of the world oil market is the heavy fuel area, and only because Britain is buying an extra 300,000 barrels a day because of the miners' strike.

The meeting will open against a backdrop of a persistent oil surplus which will make it extremely difficult for any price rise or any increase in output quotas to be agreed.

Already the influential Monitoring Committee, headed by Dr Mansour Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates Oil Minister, has decided that the world oil market should be "defended" but that no price or output change should be made.

World oil stocks are now at levels where Opec sees no real scope for an increase and demand for oil products has risen only in the United States.

In Western Europe demand is still sluggish.

A reaffirmation of the production quota will disappoint Nigeria, whose now oil minister Dr David Tam West was at yesterday's committee meeting as an observer. Nigeria still hopes to be given special status to increase output by half a million barrels a day, but its delegation said after yesterday's meeting that it would continue to respect Opec unity.

OPEC ANNUAL OUTPUT	1980	1983	pop'n
Coutry	bpd	bpd	(m)
Saudia Arabia	9,831	5,025	9.2
Iran	2,848	1,005	11.5
Iran	1,467	2,426	33.4
Venezuela	2,165	1,801	12.3
Nigeria	2,058	1,241	64.7

Export credit rates increase by 1.2%

By John Lawless

Western industrialized nations yesterday increased by 1.2 per cent minimum interest rates for export credits to developing countries.

The new rate structure, as announced by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, for loans of two years and more, starts next Monday. It will inevitably reduce the purchasing power of countries which are having the

greatest difficulty in escaping from recession. However, it has been brought about by the new automatic system of adjustment, agreed by most creditor nations last October to cope with movement in commercial market interest rates.

The consensus, a "gentlemen's agreement" among export credit agencies such as Britain's Export Credits Guaranteed Department, which limits mini-

Some of the names involved in the PCW syndicates who had already accepted the Minet/Alexander & Alexander Services offer have indicated that they are withdrawing acceptance after the Inland Revenue's refusal to accept the tax position.

The steering committee, which represents 125 names who do not accept, believes the Revenue's attempt to reopen names' tax assessments between 1970 and 1980 and charge tax, interest and penalties on money misappropriated from the names will scupper Minet's offer. Minet and Alexander & Alexander oppose the Revenue's stance.

The tax bombshell has made an extension of the July 21 Lloyd's solvency deadline imperative, says the committee.

A Minet subsidiary, Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies, expects to receive a letter from the Revenue today spelling out the official tax position. A form of global settlement has been discussed, which would take the extra tax out of the £38.17m offer to the names.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1033.5 down 8.8 (High: 1040.8, Low: 1027.8)
FT Index: 811.6 down 7.7
FT GITS: 77.23 down 0.56
FT All Share: 45.07 down 5.32
Bargains: 16,520
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 100.58 down 0.21
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1117.15 down 5.42
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,373.22
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 773.50 down 49.25

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3045 down 1.10 cents
Index 77.8 down 0.3
DM 3.7182 down 0.0218
FF 10.3590 down 0.1080
Yen 317.25 down 0.25
Dollar Index 136.4 up 0.6
DM 2.8400 up 0.0010
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3025
Dollar DM 2.8445
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 20.59913
SDR 20.774789

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9½
3 month interbank 11¼-11½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12¼-12½
3 month DM 5¼-5½
3 month FF 11¼-11½
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11½
Treasury long bond 98¼-98½
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period 6 June, 1984 to 3 July, 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$332.50 pm \$338.50
close \$339.50-340.50 (£260.25-261.00)
New York (latest): \$341.50
Krugersand (per coin):
\$349.50-351.00 (£268-269 n0)
Sovereigns (new):
\$80.00-81.00 (£61.50-62.25)
Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Date set for Gower debate

The Government's long-awaited adjournment debate on the report of the Review of Investor Protection from Professor Laurence Gower will take place next Monday.

It will be the first formal political debate on the subject for almost two years. But it is unlikely that the Government will make any statements about how the protection will be structured other than in the general terms it has so far adopted.

● **TAXABLE LOSSES** at Bio-Isolates in the six months to March 1984 were £162,000 against £111,000 on turnover of £57,000 against £11,000.

Tempus, page 17

● **CAROLO ENGINEERING GROUP**, the card clothing and specialist wires concern, has announced a 39 per cent rise in pretax profits for the year to the end of March. They rose from £2.9m to £2.9m. The total dividend rises 89 per cent to \$6p, with the recommendation of a 6p final. The group expects further growth this year.

Tempus, page 17

● **THE FEDERAL Deposit Insurance Corp** has declined to comment on a report that it is seeking a new chief executive officer for Continental Illinois National Bank.

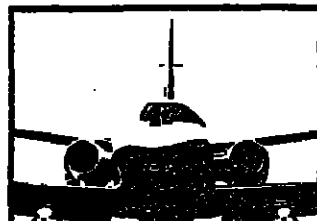
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- * 1984 — dividend up 10% to 5.5p.

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the Secretary at


Great Portland Estates P.L.C.
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56 Mortimer Street
LONDON W1N 8BD



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Particulars of the Preference Shares are available in the Exel Statistical Services and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday except Saturdays, up to and including 21st July 1984 from:-

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London EC2P 2HX.

Graham Searjeant charts the persistent decline of sterling in the face of a strong dollar

How the Government ignored exchange rate once too often

By one of those ironies so typical of the current shape of foreign exchange markets, the latest steep slide in sterling was almost certainly set off by the Government's indifference to what might happen to the pound.

Ever since British interest rates fell, for domestic reasons, early in the spring, the attitude in foreign exchange markets towards the pound has soured. Those cuts, the last as it proved in a series, came during a period when the currency dealers were beginning to think that the long trend of dollar strength - held up in the end solely by strong monetary policy at the Federal Reserve Board - was finally coming to an end.

Instead, US interest rates rose sharply, opening a gap with British rates of up to 4 per cent, and subsequent rises in interest rates here have continually lagged behind. Against this background of weakness, a series of events in the past month has focussed market doubts against sterling.

Abandonment of virtuous circle ideal

The second round debt crisis, with its threat of default and loss of confidence in a series of US banks has reopened, leaving the markets believing the growing confidence of the likes of Mr Walter Wriston of Citicorp and a whole band of international financial officials.

The German metal strike ended, relieving gloom over the Deutschmark and pointing up the continuance of our own miners' stoppage.

The Gulf War, once half expected to cut off Kuwait and even Arabian oil, was at least temporarily contained, removing fears of another oil shortage that might boost prices to the benefit of Britain and the pound. Instead, stocks took a demand and Opec is meeting against falling prices for, among others, North Sea oil. A weak oil market means fewer Opec surpluses to invest in sterling securities.

The final trigger, however, came with statements from the Chancellor and - unusually - from the Bank of England, emphasizing that there was no need to counter a fall in sterling brought about mainly by external forces and no need, on domestic monetary tests, for British interest rates to rise.

The importance of Government attitudes in exaggerating currency movements has become one of the least noticed factors behind increased cur-

rency instability in the past decade.

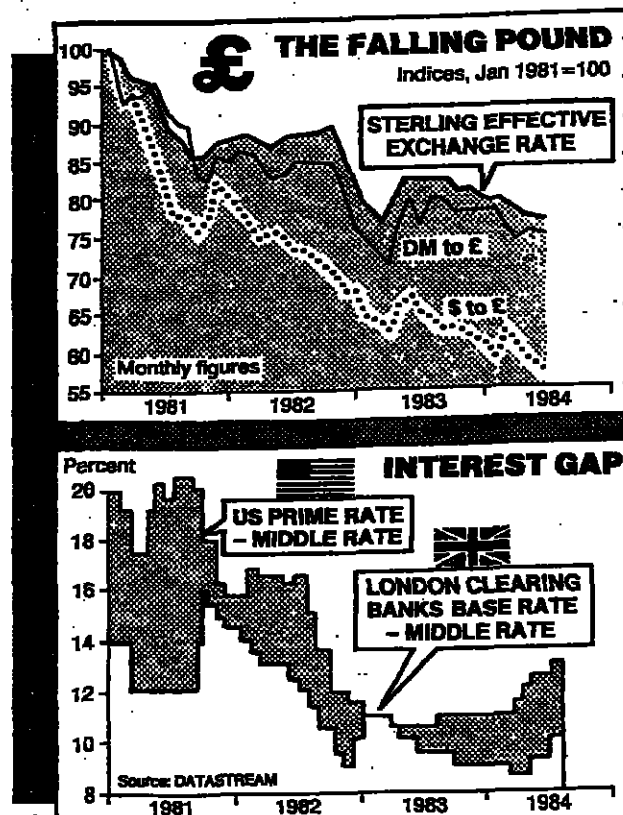
It was, after all, a small smoothing sale of sterling by the Bank of England in March, 1976, which unintentionally set off the seven-month slide in the pound from \$2 to \$1.56 and Mr Hesley's IMF package. Excessive British inflation was the underlying cause, but the perceived desire of Government to protect exports rather than sterling added fuel to the speculative fire.

The dramatic rise in sterling under the 1979 Conservative government, taking the pound to an economically unjustifiable \$2.40 at the start of 1981, was similarly conditioned by the strategy of Sir Geoffrey Howe, carefully publicized in advance, that Britain should use the bounty of North Sea oil to establish a German-style virtuous circle of a gently-rising exchange rate helping to curb inflation and boost living standards.

The 1979 Iranian crisis and subsequent hike in oil prices provided the basic reason for the pound's rise, helped by the high interest rates of phase one money policy and the influx of Opec's billions. But the Government's known concentration on financial strength undoubtedly helped exaggerate market movements.

This period, however, conditioned Whitehall and Cabinet thinking against the idea that monetary or fiscal policy might be used to affect the exchange rate. At that time, any attempt to curb the rise of the pound by cutting interest rates, let alone boosting domestic spending, would have run entirely contrary to the anti-inflation strategy, then much geared to influencing expectations, and would indeed have undermined it.

Ever since, ministers and officials have ignored the written evidence to the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee that the much admired West German and Swiss central banks, the guardians of financial orthodoxy, both regard temporary departures from monetary policy to stop excessive exchange rate movements as a necessary evil, in the knowledge that



monetary policy could not reliably be a servant of two masters - money and the exchange rate - at the same time.

Since 1981, in any case, the fundamentals of the foreign

Abolishing exchange controls had no effect

exchange markets have changed for the major currencies. Until then, fundamental features such as trade, relative inflation and oil were to the fore, with interest rate differentials as a secondary feature, offsetting or enhancing trends.

Following the arrival of President Reagan and the gradual unfolding of his fully-monetarist strategy, currency markets have been dominated by a fairly constant background of dollar strength.

Governments of the four

leading currency countries, the US, Britain, Germany and Japan, have all been operating sound money anti-inflationary policies. So, against the background of dollar strength, movements of the main currencies against the dollar have been dominated by interest rate movements and differentials.

The charts, which show the pound's slide before the latest surge of selling, has lagged behind changes in interest rates.

To the Bank of England and Mr Nigel Lawson, the statement that policy should be geared to domestic needs rather than the exchange rate must have seemed merely a reiteration of a line held so consistently that it must have been plain to all.

To foreign exchange dealers, anxious to pursue any profitable trend until the next one comes along - and sharing the view that there is no fundamentally correct level for any currency, it looked different. With the

pound falling again against the Deutschmark as well as the dollar and the interest rate differential widening, it looked more like an abandonment of the virtuous circle ideal.

Given the ultra-orthodox instincts of the currency traders, it may even have looked as though Britain had reverted to an acceptance of inflation imported through the exchange rate in order to sustain the growth of the domestic economy in the face of obstinately-raising unemployment totals.

There certainly seems to have been some reversion to Whitehall's old devaluationist tendencies in the form of its new addition to non-intervention, made more attractive for the Treasury by the timely boost to oil tax revenues from weaker sterling - dollar rate when weak oil prices might have left a hole in the fisc.

The effect of falls in the pound on domestic inflation has been downgraded in Treasury computer models of the economy, while the effect of

risers in mortgage rates on the retail price index loom ever larger.

But outside estimates that a near 7 per cent cut in the effective exchange rate against our trading partners in four months could bring a 1.5 to 2 per cent rise in inflation by next summer must cast doubts on the priority now being given to cutting inflation further.

Potentially more important, given the experience of overvaluation in 1980-81, is the threat of introducing a further element of instability in the economy if the most important single price, the price of sterling is allowed to yo-yo out of control. The search for a stable background for industry cannot be confined to domestic indicators.

The compulsion to ignore sterling may yet cost dear. Markets were not convinced by a 0.75 per cent interest rate rise on the weekend when Hong-kong jacked its rate up 3.5 per cent to protect its currency. Uncertainty is likely to continue until after the course of US interest rates emerges from next week's Federal Open Market Committee meeting.

In the absence of a change of policy there, or some other shock to the system, the currency traders may require more drastic action here before they decide the downward of sterling is at an end.

1983-84				1983-84				1983-84				1983-84				1983-84				1983-84				1983-84				1983-84			
Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield
1-10	100.00	1.00	1.00%	11-20	100.00	1.00	1.00%	21-30	100.00	1.00	1.00%	31-40	100.00	1.00	1.00%	41-50	100.00	1.00	1.00%	51-60	100.00	1.00	1.00%	61-70	100.00	1.00	1.00%	71-80	100.00	1.00	1.00%
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1-10	100.00	1.00	1.00%	11-20	100.00	1.00	1.00%	21-30	100.00	1.00	1.00%	31-40	100.00	1.00	1.00%	41-50	100.00	1.00	1.00%	51-60	100.00	1.00	1.00%	61-70	100.00	1.00	1.00%	71-80	100.00	1.00	1.00%
1-10	100.00	1.00	1.00%	11-20	100.00	1.00	1.00																								

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Rate worry depresses shares

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares and gilts wilted again yesterday as the City remained convinced that 10 per cent base rates will not relieve the pressure on sterling.

Accompanied by a gloomy talk that interest levels will have to go higher - there were suggestions of 12 per cent base rates - shares, as measured by the FT 30 share index, were at one time down 10.2 points. A little late buying trimmed to fall to 811.6 points - down 7.7 points.

Government stocks cringed before the higher interest rate projections with losses at one time extending to more than £1. Later they were clipped to £1.7 with the short end of the market looking the more vulnerable.

The market's off-the-bottom close was due to the better-than-expected producer prices figures for June.

Even gold pulled out of its headlong flight, cutting an 11 dollar fall to 1 1/4 dollars at 340 dollars an ounce.

Bullion trading was tense and nervous although business was thin.

Gold shares responded with further falls of up to two dollars.

Among leading shares British Aerospace created the most interest as the market pondered the possible deal with General Electric Co. BAE fell 15p to 343p with GEC 1p lower at 187p.

The collapse of confidence in Hongkong - the Hang Seng index lost another 49.26 points to 773.60 points - weakened BSR down 8p at 180p and Cable and Wireless, which lost 8p at 297p.

The boardroom upset at Rowton Hotels and confirmation that Mr Nazam Virani has about 14 per cent of the capital, lifted the shares 10p to 313p.

Shares of Securguard, the security and industrial cleaning

specialist, jumped 9p to 135p following a better than expected increase in interest figures. These showed pretax profits up from £235,000 to £32,000, a turnover increase from £2.6m to £5.8m. The market had been looking for profits of about £275,000.

The chairman of Securguard, Mr Alan Baldwin, the former world powerboat racing champion, predicts profits in the second half will easily exceed

between them continue to own 65 per cent of the equity.

Following the placing each of them is worth £2.7m. Mr Foster and Mr Schlagman bought the Bank Radio trademark from the Bank Organisation in 1981 for about £280,000 and now design and distribute their own electronic consumer products.

The other USM newcomer was Mayfair & City Properties, a property company run by Mr Sydney Corob. Merchant banker Morgan Grenfell placed 2.4 million shares in the company, about 20 per cent of the equity, at 100p.

The price hit 102p in first time dealings. Later in the day, the shares rose to 103p, but subsequent profit taking left them at 101p. At last night's close, the group was valued at £12m.

Shares of Freshbake Foods returned from suspension 14p higher at 105p following publication of a circular outlining the group's expansion programme. Investors took an optimistic line on Fleet Holdings, pub-

lisher of the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star, as the deadline for Mr Robert Maxwell's £80m bid for Mirror Group Newspapers drew near.

Last night shares of Fleet

recovered an early fall to close 3p up at 188p. Reed International, the Mirror's parent group, has already rejected the Maxwell bid ahead of a planned Stock Market flotation. The speculators are hoping that if Mr Maxwell fails in his attempt to gain control of the Mirror he may turn his attention to Fleet where he recently acquired a 10 per cent stake. Reed lost 6p to 432p.

The prospect of higher interest rates meant a bumpy ride for the big high street retailers. Debenhams fell 3p to 126p, Boots 3p to 159p, Burton Group 6p to 248p, Carrys 7p to 243p, Great Universal 1p to 526p and Our Price 8p to 228p.

Deer mortgages also unsettled the building sector ahead of Friday's meeting of the Building Society's central bank. Lend Lease 3p to 234p, Haywards Ceramic 3p to 126p, Higgs & Hill 4p to 246p and Marchwell 4p to 200p.

The news of the vote by doctors for a national dole strike from midnight gave shipping shares that sinking feeling. British & Commonwealth led the way to the bottom with a 10p fall to 863p followed by Ocean Transport & Trading 5p to 112p, Caledonia Investments 5p to 768p, Comma Bros 7p to 141p, European Express 2p to 95p, Hellenic 2p to 90p, Walrus 2p to 94p and the Isle of Man & Southampton Steam Packet 4p to 126p.

Even Peninsula & Oriental closed below its best levels of the day closing at 297p - after hitting 302p - on renewed hopes of a bid. Recently Mr Jeffrey Sterling's other publicly quoted vehicle, Sterling Guarantee, increased its holding to just over 5 per cent of P & O.

Runners continue to circulate as to which particular partner Securguard Kemp-Gee will take to the dual capacity dance. The latest name is Morgan Stanley International, the American investment bank. Its London corporate finance chief, Mr Brad Evans, would not comment.

Securguard's senior partner, Mr Richard Fildes, has already played down possible links with Goldman Sachs and Citibank but was unavailable for comment last night.

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Runners continue to circulate as to which particular partner Securguard Kemp-Gee will take to the dual capacity dance. The latest name is Morgan Stanley International, the American investment bank. Its London corporate finance chief, Mr Brad Evans, would not comment.

Securguard's senior partner, Mr Richard Fildes, has already played down possible links with Goldman Sachs and Citibank but was unavailable for comment last night.

lister of the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star, as the deadline for Mr Robert Maxwell's £80m bid for Mirror Group Newspapers drew near.

Last night shares of Fleet

Polly Peck merger approved

The merger between Mr Asil Nadir's Polly Peck and Wearwell companies has gone unconditional with over 90 per cent acceptances by shareholders.

Polly Peck's offer for the remaining 67.4 per cent of shares that it does not already own, in its sister company, Wearwell, will wait until December at the earliest, when the annual results of the Nadir companies are announced.

The Cornhill merger is waiting until the progress of the Niksar mineral water plant in Turkey can be fully demonstrated. The plant is producing at the rate of 58 million bottles a year and has enough wells sunk to double its water output. The plant's capacity is a drop in the bucket of Middle Eastern demand, according to Mr Nadir.

Video production started a few weeks ago and is running at a rate of 45,000 to 50,000 and production of (colour) television sets is due to start in the autumn. Annual production is planned at 120,000 sets.

In brief

SECURIGUARD GROUP: Turnover (figures in £000 for 26 weeks to April 29 rose to 5,849 (3,627), with pretax profit at £221 (235) and tax at £151 (129). Earnings per share were 3.2p (2p). Shares rose to 135, up 9p.

BOWATER FREIGHT SERVICES has purchased Imperial Air Freight Service, based in New Jersey, USA. Imperial is a leading air freight forwarder providing a complete range of domestic and international freight services through its 23 US locations and has shown steady growth in turnover and profits in its 26-year history.

HIGHLANDS LOWLANDS BHD has entered into an agreement with Johore Oil Plants, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Supreme Plantation Industries, to purchase the latter's 5,500 acre estate, together with the crude palm oil mill at Paloh, Johore, for a total cash consideration of Ringgit 46m (£14.29m).

TRANS-OCEANIC TRUST results for the interim period to April 30 (figures in £000) reveal total revenue of 1,802 (870) including income from interest and underwriting commissions. Pretax revenue totalled 690 (481) after expenses and interest 1,111 (388). Tax was 220 (137) and earnings per share were 1.28p (0.93p).

Bank of England boxes clever with bill rates

A key feature of the present confusion in the gilts has been the authorities' intervention policy in the bill market. Last Friday, they bought bills in all four bands, from two weeks' maturity to 3 months out, at 10 per cent, and repeated these tactics yesterday. Effectively, therefore, the authorities have opted for a completely flat yield curve in very short dated debt instruments.

Such studied neutrality can be deceptive. Flat yield curves are normally a prelude to a further change in shape, and do not last indefinitely.

Perhaps, too, the authorities are signalling a desire to follow events rather than lead them. A flat yield curve gives, absolutely no clue about their view of rate trends.

This notional quietism is in marked contrast to events in the money market in the last fortnight. Three-month interbank rates have risen by 150 basis points and 12-month interbank by 87 basis points. The other period rates have risen, by pro rata descending amounts up to 5 years out, where the increase has been 33 basis points. The 15-year gilts have risen by roughly the same number of points.

Hence the shape of the yield curve has barely changed throughout the imbrigo. The whole structure has merely moved up a number of notches. But, Mr Stephen Lewis of broker Phillips and Drew suggests, this may threaten the authorities with more problems later.

During the spring, short-dated gilt yields rose to close on 12 per cent, against a background of rising American rates, and unchanged or falling British rates. That precautionary policy has now been vindicated by events. Last night, three-month interbank was about 11 per cent. But long-dated gilts, perhaps, have still to wake up to reality.

A change in the yield curve may stem from a perception that rising British rates, if prolonged, will alter the current fiscal monetary balance in an unusually vicious way. Broadly, the last Budget was biased towards cheaper money and a tight fiscal policy. But if rates rise, then, in theory, fiscal

policy ought to ease in compensation.

This prospect will not please holders of long-dated gilts, who have already been startled by this year's growth so far in the public sector borrowing requirement. Today's money supply figures for banking June may tell much the same story.

Equally, the rise in British rates will bear heavily on the personal sector, the main contributor to the recent economic upsurge via the huge surge in consumer credit. Higher rates may lead to higher wage pressure, as the cost of servicing the consumer debt increases.

Higher rates will also make it correspondingly more difficult to tempt the industrial sector, now cash rich, into switching out of liquidity and into things, with a consequent sharp impact on key gross domestic product, like stock levels.

Long-dated gilts also have to cope with the visible acceleration in most of the America monetary and real aggregates - total American time deposits are now growing at 15.8 per cent as well as the steepening yield curve up to three months out. The market may have more shocks before the curve settles down into a new shape. No wonder the authorities are boxing clever.

Bio-Isolates

Bio-Isolates' pre-tax loss of £162,000, against £111,000 in the six months to the end of March was expected, thanks to the development costs of the Mitchelstown Bipro protein plant.

The shares, which have veered from a high at 465p to a low at 63p since their Unlisted Securities Market debut, were unmoved at 78p.

The total £500,000 development costs of Mitchelstown, as of this month, are out of the way and production will be up to full capacity of 300 tonnes a year in a few weeks' time. This takes Bio-Isolates over the development cost hump and into the home straight of production. The question is whether it can turn that output into profit.

The sale price of Bipro has risen £500 to £4,500, implying

a potential annual turnover of £1.56m. The Carmarthen plant is still producing about 48 tonnes a year. By about next spring this should be augmented by the Minnesota plant, which will have a capacity of 450 tonnes. Bio-Isolates' unnamed partner in this venture is bearing the development costs, so there will be no negative cash flow for the company.

There is apparently no shortage of customers. Two leading food processors - one in the US and one in Japan - and the health food distributors, Brewhurst, in Britain will take all Bio-Isolates' production for the foreseeable future. Lack of capacity is the problem.

Profits should materialize next year, after a loss of about £200,000 in the 15 months to end December 1984. Assuming a profit of £600,000 in the 12 months to December 1985 the price/earnings ratio is 15.6.

Carclo Engineering

If clearer proof were needed that the engineering industry is finally pulling out of recession, Carclo Engineering Group has provided it by restoring, at one fell swoop, its dividend in real terms to the level it was paying in 1979. The result is a dramatic 89 per cent leap in the payout for last year and the shares duly responded by rising 12p to 142p.

Pretax profits in the year to the end of March rose 39 per cent to £2.9m.

All would seem set for another year of buoyant trading. But before piling into the shares, remember Carclo's heavy reliance for its profits on its high margin Indian offshoot. It provided more than third of the group total last year despite a big setback caused by a prolonged Bombay textile strike and troubles in the Punjab.

The dependence continues to cast a shadow over the quality of Carclo's earnings and it is not too much of a surprise to hear that the group has unspecified acquisition ambitions that will lessen India's importance. At 142p, the shares yield just under 9 per cent.

Rowlinson

Mr P. J. Rowlinson, Chairman, reports on the year ended 31st March, 1984

- Pre-tax profit £762,574
- Another year of substantial reduction in borrowings of over £4 million
- Property developments programme widened to the London area
- Annual dividend held
- Profits should be maintained at a similar level

Accounts available from the Secretary

ROWLINSON SECURITIES PLC

London: Victoria, London Road South, Victoria, London SW13 9TP

NATIONAL Girobank

National Girobank announces that with effect from 9th July 1984

Base Rate

Its base rate was raised from 9 1/4% to 10%

Deposit Accounts

The rate of interest payable on deposit accounts will be 7% per annum

10 Milk Street, LONDON EC2V 8JH

CARCLO

RECORD PROFITS

Summary of Results

Year to 31st March	1984	1983	% Increase
Turnover £000	34,314	29,986	14
Profit before tax £000	2,895	2,082	39
Earnings per ordinary share of 25p	31.1p	12.1p	157
Dividend per ordinary share of 25p	8.6p	4.55p	89
Dividend cover (times)	3.6	2.6	38
Shareholders funds per ordinary share of 25p	168p	151p	11

Prospects

"With improved trading prospects and with a good order book we are planning to expand further both by internal growth and external acquisition."

CARCLO ENGINEERING GROUP PLC

Emray board battle begins

Hostilities have broken out at Emray, the garage to leasing group. Mr Lionel Altman, chairman, yesterday urged shareholders to reject demands from a consortium headed by Mr Murdoch Morrison for three boardroom seats.

The consortium, which in March claimed to have 27.6 per cent of the capital, is seeking directorships for Mr Morrison, Mr Benjamin Anderson, a stockbroker, Mr E. A. K. Denison, a lawyer.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays	10%
BCCI	10%
Citibank Savings	9 1/4%
Consolidated Crds	10%
Continental Trust	9 1/4%
C. Hoare & Co	10%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/4%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	9 1/4%
TSB	9 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%
Citibank NA	10%

1 Mortgage Base Rate

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 9 1/4%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 9 1/2%; £50,000 and over, 9 3/4%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

July 9	July 8	1 month	3 months	6 months
New York	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
London	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Paris	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Frankfurt	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Geneva	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Basel	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Brussels	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Amsterdam	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Stockholm	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Copenhagen	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Oslo	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Stockholm	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Oslo	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Stockholm	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500
Oslo	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500	1.7500-1.7500

EURO-DEPOSITS

12% call, 10% 12m, 8% 18m, 6% 24m, 4% 36m, 3% 48m, 2% 60m, 1% 72m, 0% 84m, 0% 96m, 0% 108m, 0% 120m, 0% 132m, 0% 144m, 0% 156m, 0% 168m, 0% 180m, 0% 192m, 0% 204m, 0% 216m, 0% 228m, 0% 240m, 0% 252m, 0% 264m, 0% 276m, 0% 288m, 0% 300m, 0% 312m, 0% 324m, 0% 336m, 0% 348m, 0% 360m, 0% 372m, 0% 384m, 0% 396m, 0% 408m, 0% 420m, 0% 432m, 0% 444m, 0% 456m, 0% 468m, 0% 480m, 0% 492m, 0% 504m, 0% 516m, 0% 528m, 0% 540m, 0% 552m, 0% 564m, 0% 576m, 0% 588m, 0% 600m, 0% 612m, 0% 624m, 0% 636m, 0% 648m, 0% 660m, 0% 672m, 0% 684m, 0% 696m, 0% 708m, 0% 720m, 0% 732m, 0% 744m, 0% 756m, 0% 768m, 0% 780m, 0% 792m, 0% 804m, 0% 816m, 0% 828m, 0% 840m, 0% 852m, 0% 864m, 0% 876m, 0% 888m, 0% 900m, 0% 912m, 0% 924m, 0% 936m, 0% 948m, 0% 960m, 0% 972m, 0% 984m, 0% 996m, 0% 1008m, 0% 1020m, 0% 1032m, 0% 1044m, 0% 1056m, 0% 1068m, 0% 1080m, 0% 1092m, 0% 1104m, 0% 1116m, 0% 1128m, 0% 1140m, 0% 1152m, 0% 1164m, 0% 1176m, 0% 1188m, 0% 1200m, 0% 1212m, 0% 1224m, 0% 1236m, 0% 1248m, 0% 1260m, 0% 1272m, 0% 1284m, 0% 1296m, 0% 1308m, 0% 1320m, 0% 1332m, 0% 1344m, 0% 1356m, 0% 1368m, 0% 1380m, 0% 1392m, 0% 1404m, 0% 1416m, 0% 1428m, 0% 1440m, 0% 1452m, 0% 1464m, 0% 1476m, 0% 1488m, 0% 1500m, 0% 1512m, 0% 1524m, 0% 1536m, 0% 1548m, 0% 1560m, 0% 1572m, 0% 1584m, 0% 1596m, 0% 1608m, 0% 1620m, 0% 1632m, 0% 1644m, 0% 1656m, 0% 1668m, 0% 1680m, 0% 1692m, 0% 1704m, 0% 1716m, 0% 1728m, 0% 1740m, 0% 1752m, 0% 1764m, 0% 1776m, 0% 1788m, 0% 1800m, 0% 1812m, 0% 1824m, 0% 1836m, 0% 1848m, 0% 1860m, 0% 1872m, 0% 1884m, 0% 1896m, 0% 1908m, 0% 1920m, 0% 1932m, 0% 1944m, 0% 1956m, 0% 1968m, 0% 1980m, 0% 1992m, 0% 2004m, 0% 2016m, 0% 2028m, 0% 2040m, 0% 2052m, 0% 2064m, 0% 2076m, 0% 2088m, 0% 2100m, 0% 2112m, 0% 2124m, 0% 2136m, 0% 2148m, 0% 2160m, 0% 2172m, 0% 2184m, 0% 2196m, 0% 2208m, 0% 2220m, 0% 2232m, 0% 2244m, 0% 2256m, 0% 2268m, 0% 2280m, 0% 2292m, 0% 2304m, 0% 2316m, 0% 2328m, 0% 2340m, 0% 2352m, 0% 2364m, 0% 2376m, 0% 2388m, 0% 2400m, 0% 2412m, 0% 2424m, 0% 2436m, 0% 2448m, 0% 2460m, 0% 2472m, 0% 2484m, 0% 2496m, 0% 2508m, 0% 2520m, 0% 2532m, 0% 2544m, 0% 2556m, 0% 2568m, 0% 2580m, 0% 2592m, 0% 2604m, 0% 2616m, 0% 2628m, 0% 2640m, 0% 2652m, 0% 2664m, 0% 2676m, 0% 2688m, 0% 2700m, 0% 2712m, 0% 2724m, 0% 2736m, 0% 2748m, 0% 2760m, 0% 2772m, 0% 2784m, 0% 2796m, 0% 2808m, 0% 2820m, 0% 2832m, 0% 2844m, 0% 2856m, 0% 2868m, 0% 2880m, 0% 2892m, 0% 2904m, 0% 2916m, 0% 2928m, 0% 2940m, 0% 2952m, 0% 2964m, 0% 2976m, 0% 2988m, 0% 3000m, 0% 3012m, 0% 3024m, 0% 3036m, 0% 3048m, 0% 3060m, 0% 3072m, 0% 3084m, 0% 3096m, 0% 3108m, 0% 3120m, 0% 3132m, 0% 3144m, 0% 3156m, 0% 3168m, 0% 3180m, 0% 3192m, 0% 3204m, 0% 3216m, 0% 3228m, 0% 3240m, 0% 3252m, 0% 3264m, 0% 3276m, 0% 3288m, 0% 3300m, 0% 3312m, 0% 3324m, 0% 3336m, 0% 3348m, 0% 3360m, 0% 3372m, 0% 3384m, 0% 3396m, 0% 3408m, 0% 3420m, 0% 3432m, 0% 3444m,

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COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

● Baby beats big brother: Page 21

It's chips for everyone – except the Europeans

By David Manners

Europe has recognized for 20 years that advances in chip technology are often responsible for major developments in electronic equipment. Yet this year the top United States and Japanese companies will each spend more on chip-related capital investment programmes than the European chip makers will spend collectively – a sum similar to that spent solely by the American company Motorola or the Japanese Nippon Electric.

British chip manufacturing, excluding those made by United Kingdom subsidiaries of foreign firms, was less than £150m compared to a world market of nearly £10 billion. No British company makes it to the list of the top 30 world producers, despite the fact three of the four United Kingdom producers have been in the business for almost the entire 25-year history of the industry.

Failure to become a world force

The reason the Europeans have failed to become a world force in chips is simple: they have largely avoided the fastest growing chip market areas, microprocessor chips and memory chips, the latter accounting for more than a third of the total world chip market.

To ignore a third of the potential market is to avoid achieving significance as a producer. But to do so has a further effect in the chip business. Being the most competitive as well as the fastest-growing chip product areas, microprocessor and memory chips are also the most technically demanding and subject to the most rapid innovation. Accordingly, they require the latest manufacturing equipment, the most modern facilities and the best designers. When Europeans decide not to make the leading technology parts, they remove the pressure to invest in the latest manufacturing equipment and in new factories.

Though the Europeans have known about this for years, they

have not wanted to change the situation.

There are reasons which they do not state. Getting into leading chip manufacture involves high salaries for design, production and marketing men; short product life cycles; intense competition; flexible decision-making; quick reaction times, and heavy investment. None of this appeals much to European industrialists weaned on government contracts on a cost-plus basis.

The arguments of the manufacturers are sound except for the one about the European market. That was \$2.3 billion last year and is set to top \$3 billion this year. And the American market is more accessible to British chips than vice-versa. But though generally sound, acceptance of the arguments of the European producers means that we have to accept three unavoidable consequences. They are loss of independence, loss of symbiosis between chip maker and equipment maker, increasing trade deficits in chips.

The likelihood of manipulation

If we become dependent on the US and Japan for our chip supplies, we can expect manipulation and even control. Where the designing of chips can be a couple of years in advance of equipment manufacture, early information on new chip products is vital if equipment makers are to have an edge on their competitors. American and Japanese chip makers are unlikely to favour European customers in this respect at the expense of their fellow countrymen.

The symbiosis between chip maker and equipment maker is an undefinable but vital ingredient in equipment manufacture. The British have lost significance in world computer, telecommunications, and consumer markets through lacking a strong, continuous, technically aggressive presence in chip making. The UK's only large computer manufacturer, ICL, has had to turn to Fujitsu of Japan to find such support.

The problem of harnessing innovations made by academic research scientists and developing them into products has always been a problem for the British. It is becoming more acute now as electronics, computer and sophisticated communication advance ever more rapidly and are dominated by the results of research from Japan and the United States.

Sir Francis Tomba, chief executive of Turner and Newall and director of N M Rothschild was emphatic when addressing a conference in Cambridge last week. The British concentrate on research above development, he claimed. "The British are an inventive nation and it should be a source of great sadness that so many of our inventions are not exploited by home industry. The cause for this has been partly one of financial health, but much more, I suggest, a cultural one based upon a mistrust of innovation and a lack of appreciation by industrialists of the advances made in science."

"There is a need, oft discussed, for a better relationship between science and industry, and much attention is being paid to this by universities (albeit under the pressure of the university grants committee cuts), by the Science and Engineering Research Council, by some industrialists (unhappily all too few), and by some government initiatives."

In fact the British are slow at development. The Government has copied the success of the Americans who have managed to encourage companies to be established on the campuses of universities or close to them. The new companies on the US east coast have learnt heavily on the expertise of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Those on the west

We've got the brains, let's use them at work

coast have developed in the shadow of Stanford University, near "Silicon Valley."

The British universities envied the US success sufficiently to do something about emulating it. In the last decade science parks have been set up at universities such as Cambridge, Aston in Birmingham, Brunel (in London), Herriot Watt and Nottingham. Companies have been created on the outskirts of the universities calling the research of their professors and on

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

occasions having them on their boards. There is still a problem. The pace of technology cannot be compared with that of academia.

Sir Francis was brutal in his criticisms. He told his distinguished audience: "There is a need for a much greater collaboration between universities and industry. We spend a great deal of money and locate a great deal of brain power in the teaching and research staff at universities, and the transfer of resulting discoveries to industry is at best patchy. A great deal of effort is being made by universities to secure sponsorship and support from industry."

"This, together with the collaborative awards and teaching companies sponsored by the Science and Engineering Research Council are making some headway into the problem. However, too often one sees teams of Japanese scientists touring British universities to bring themselves up to date with research and too rarely one sees similar teams of British businessmen. There is a great need for British business to take a more active and supportive role in relation to universities, providing sponsored research work and inviting consultants from appropriate departments."

"There is a need too, certainly in the engineering departments, for mobility between industry and university teaching staff and this requires considerable adaptability on both sides. Such arrangements are not uncommon in America or on the continent where a senior engineer in industry will often have been a senior academic in an earlier incarnation and vice versa."

That formula has been adopted by Salford University, where six integrated professorships have been established and whose funds are provided jointly by industry and the university. It is that successful marriage between industry and academia which has not been easy for the British.

The message was delivered at another conference last week at Manchester University – the eighth UMIST/Cranfield Conference. Professor I J Allen from MIT outlined his institute's novel programme for ensuring that shy academics are encouraged to leave their cloisters and mix with the outside world. Academics are able to accumulate points based on the number of seminars, meetings and visits to the 'outside world' which they organise. This is meant to ensure that the barrier between academia and industry is breached.

These adventurous academics are then rewarded, according to the number of points they have acquired, by qualifying for part of a budget contributed by the members of the institute's industry liaison programme. More than 290 companies take part in that programme – nearly 200 from North America, 50 from Europe and 44 from Japan. An academic "stash fund" of about \$600,000 is available to encourage these professors to meet industry. It is from that pool – provided by the members of the liaison programme – that the academics are given their reward.

The programme at MIT, started in the late 1940s, is a great success. The academics are so inspired by their rewards. Their "free budget" allows them to buy equipment that would otherwise be hard to acquire – a



Sir Francis Tomba: "There is a need for a better relationship between science and industry"

popular purchase is a personal microcomputer for research.

The MIT example illustrates that finance is necessary, not only as a stimulus to bring the two reluctant partners together, but it is vital in ensuring that any venture which results from the meetings can have adequate funding for development. The United States is clearly leader in this.

But Europe is making an attempt, albeit on a more formal basis. The Manchester delegates were told of the activities of the European Venture Capital Association, which was set up in 1983 with financial support from the EEC. The association is meant to be a focus of promotion and information for European venture capitalists.

According to the association: "For the last 10 years or so, it has become obvious that new European enterprises are being penalised compared with their competitors, in terms of size of home market and various barriers, eg socio-cultural barriers that exist in Europe, which hinder their rapid growth potential."

The message from Cambridge and Manchester is clear – industry and universities must cooperate and successfully transfer research into development with the appropriate funding or we will no longer be a competitor in high-technology industry.

Investment: how high tech could make you money

There are around 250 companies at present on the unlisted securities market (USM) of which 25 are computer stocks. The computing industry, one of the fastest-growing sectors of the economy, is sparsely represented in the main market, the USM therefore provides an important alternative for investors. Though the share prices can be extremely volatile, the rapid growth of the USM over the last three years is proof that there are a large number of investors who are prepared to accept the high risk/high return nature of this market.

There are several reasons for the volatility of the USM. First, the market in the shares is often thin. Companies are required to release only 10 per cent of their equity to the public, and sometimes most of this will end up in the hands of a few institutions who want to build up a core holding in the stock. This lack of liquidity can lead to overinflated prices that are vulnerable to changes in sentiment. A rapid swing can be a potent force in determining the price movements of computer stocks where

there is a lot of ignorance about the underlying technology.

Second, the whole area is basically under-researched as the markets produce little commission although many brokers are now focussing more attention on this area. Small com-

● The reports last month that the bottom had fallen out of the American home computer market caused a dramatic fall in the prices of many high technology companies listed on the unlisted securities market. This was despite the fact that many had little or nothing to do with the home computer market. JOHN DONALD, a computer analyst with Phillips and Drew, looks at the volatile nature of this three-year-old market.

puter stocks tend to have only two brief periods in the limelight (when their intensions and finals are announced) and are largely ignored for the rest of year, so prices correspondingly tend to make quantum leaps or falls on the announcement of results and be fairly stagnant otherwise. Third, the computer market itself is very difficult to forecast. Conflicting predictions of market growth rates are bandied about with gusto and

government statistics about the historic state of the market are often published too late to be of any significant value. Aggressive advertising by computer manufacturers can often be misleading about the technical abilities of new machines,

and the furious pace of new technology can often make products obsolete virtually overnight. These uncertainties in the computer market place are amplified when it comes to price movements, enhancing the volatility of the market in the corresponding shares.

However, despite the volatile nature of computer stocks on the USM long-term investment can often be well rewarded. Companies that

provide good investment opportunities must satisfy several criteria. The most fundamental requirement is a range of products that are correctly placed on the technology development curve.

The dangers of obsolete technology are self-evident, but companies that attempt to market radically new technology can also encounter difficulties. This is best summed up in a maxim that companies that operate on the leading edge of technology are often sacrificed on it. The importance of marketing must not be underestimated. British computer manufacturers seem to have a penchant for lovingly hand-crafting a product to a high degree of technical excellence only to discover that it won't sell because not enough of the firm's resources are invested in marketing. Two other qualities are of paramount importance, especially in the first fledgling years on the USM; sound management and firm financial control.

In the light of the record so far, how will the USM develop in the future?

With a large number of fairly similar companies on the market, single stocks lost their rarity value and investors find it harder to differentiate between companies in a sub-sector. These stocks transform from being a large number of bobbing corks to a fairly massive raft that responds to larger swells in the economic ocean. The herd instinct becomes dominant and share prices in sub-sectors like software companies move together as a homogeneous mass. There is some evidence that on the London stock exchange the USM is close to achieving this critical mass.

The dramatic fall in prices on the news that the American home computer market had run out of steam (still a debatable point at present) affected computer stocks across the board, even those that had nothing to do with home computers. This indicates that investors may already be looking at computer stocks as an undifferentiable unit. For the moment ill-tutored sentiment seems to be the order of the day.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS



Sixteen years ago, Hitachi leapt into space without even leaving the ground. The vehicle: A satellite tracking system capable of shooting 10-megawatt laser pulses to altitudes of up to 2,000 km. The legacy: A wide range of ground station equipment and satellite peripherals acting as interpreters for messages sent from space.

Good news from your eye in the sky

Today, the results of Hitachi research are in use all around you. Attitude control systems that keep communications satellites pointed in the right direction once they're in orbit. Rocket-borne measuring apparatus. Earth stations by the dozen to record and analyse satellite-gathered geological and environmental data.

Our aerospace and communications specialists are working with the space authorities of Europe, Asia and North America to improve basic satellite technologies. They are creating new tracking facilities, integrating data-processing procedures and increasing satellite utility.

In fact, we are constantly coming up with innovations and new applications. Most recently: An inexpensive parabolic antenna/tuner system for home televisions, ready to receive super-high-frequency (12 gigahertz) satellite signals and give

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Cutting
racerack
corners

COMPUTER
BRIEFING

Robot warriors

Your guide to
the software

هنا من الأخبار

Cutting racetrack corners

By Geoffrey Ellis

The use of computers in the design of cars is now accepted, using specialised equipment to increase performance, and squeeze the last mile from a gallon of petrol. Scientists at Southampton University, however, are using a standard BBC micro to analyse performance of vehicles in sophisticated wind-tunnel tests and road simulations.

Working with the University's department of aeronautics wind tunnel, where a 200hp fan sends air over a detailed car, modelled to one-third scale, a team of scientists is measuring the aerodynamic forces encountered by racing cars. In this case, the Acorn-sponsored Formula 3 Ralt, driven by David Hunt.

The data collected in the wind-tunnel tests is scaled up on the micro to show the loads a full-size car would face, and

allows modifications to the design to be made without costly track tests. The micro can run a further program which simulates the Silverstone race track, and by colonising lap times, illustrates how any modification would affect the performance of the car.

Acorn expects that eventually, its car will achieve a 40 per cent improvement in aerodynamic design, at a fraction of the time and cash that would be needed if every modification were track-tested.

Similar work is being carried out for the Brabham team, winners of the Detroit Formula One Grand Prix.

Computer to the aid of testing performance

Clean up the jargon

Lord Gower, the Minister for the Arts and the Civil Service has criticised information scientists for using too much jargon and being too inward looking. In a speech to the Institute of Information Scientists in Canterbury, he said that if more straightforward phrases were used, the public would have a better idea of what information science and related disciplines were about. Lord Gower has recently launched a booklet in plain English. He appealed to the audience not to follow in bureaucrats' footsteps.

Sinclair fights back

Sir Clive Sinclair is worried that press criticism of the Sinclair Research QL personal computer is jeopardising the company's international reputation and chances of selling the product in large quantities overseas. Sir Clive claimed that the QL was exciting a reaction little short of overwhelm-

ing. Lord Gower, the Minister for the Arts and the Civil Service has criticised information scientists for using too much jargon and being too inward looking. In a speech to the Institute of Information Scientists in Canterbury, he said that if more straightforward phrases were used, the public would have a better idea of what information science and related disciplines were about. Lord Gower has recently launched a booklet in plain English. He appealed to the audience not to follow in bureaucrats' footsteps.

Both teams were presented with a trophy, plus £50 for each team member, by Mr. Monty Finlayson, Chairman of Future Technology Systems.

High-fliers

Travellers passing through the new Terminal 4 at Heathrow when it opens next year should be well informed on aircraft arrivals and departures, when a new computerized Flight Information Service system is installed. The BAA, which operates the airport, has concluded a £250,000 deal with D. M. England & Partners of Bracknell for the system, which is based on a Digital Equipment PDP-11, and will operate in a star network with intelligent terminals, enabling operators responsible for baggage and traffic movements to input the latest data, enabling, perhaps, the weary traveller to home in more rapidly to a wayward suitcase.

Communicating VAT

Communications between local VAT offices and the central Customs and Excise computer centre at Shoeburyness, should be speeded up as the result of a contract just placed with Delta Data Systems. The Welwyn Garden City company is to install on-line terminals systems in local VAT offices throughout the country, so that VAT officers will be able to make on-line enquiries to the central database.

Reading automatically

Over £1.8m of City money has been raised to back a low-cost British invention which can read typescript direct into your micro. The 2480 Omni-Reader has a light-sensitive reading head which is hand-moved line by line over your text. Each character is coded into an electrical signal which passes into the micro and is displayed in its screen. Errors are then corrected by conventional keyboard methods. Input from the device can be merged with word processing programs running on the computer.

● Sinclair's Logo package costs £29.95, not £24.95 as stated in this section last week.

● Contributors: Frank Brown, Geoffrey Ellis, Matthew May, Ian Scales, Sid Smith.

Robot winners

A robot built from parts salvaged from a computer that fell off a back of a lorry, was one of two winners of the British Computer Society's Voice-Operated Robot Competition, the final of which was held in Milton Keynes last week.

The joint winners were Ulster Polytechnic, who adapted salvaged computer parts to produce their machine, and Newcastle Polytechnic. The winners were selected from seven finalists who had all built their machines since January this year. They each received £3,000 to construct their respective designs.

Judging was based on specified tests which included a pick-up and place-down operation, a free-style display, and a safety procedure that embodied the minimum requirement for voice control - the ability to stop the robot by spoken command.

The entries had varying degrees

UK Events

What Micro? Computer Show, Battersea, Park, London SW11, July 14-15.

Sinclair Computer Users Exhibition, Essex Exhibition Centre, Chelmsford, July 21.

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, July 19-22.

Advanced Technology, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, August 9-13.

Acorn User Exhibition, Olympia London, August 18-19.

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, IWM, Manchester, August 31-September 2.

Info North '84, Belle Vue, Manchester, September 18-20.

Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1.

Overseas

National Computer Conference and Exhibition, Las Vegas, July 9-12.

Compiled by Personal Computer News.

The new regime at Atari

By Geoff Wheelwright

The former Atari chairman James Morgan said last September that the US consumer had not yet been given one good reason to buy a home computer. And it was going to be Mr Morgan's job to give consumers that reason in an effort to boost the flagging fortunes of America's biggest video game and home computer manufacturer.

Morgan never did give the American public a good reason to buy home computers (or at least not one that he bothered to tell anyone about). Warner Communications sold most of Atari last week to the chief and founder of Commodore, Jack Tramiel, for £175m after a loss of £300m in 1983 and a drastic cost-cutting programme that reduced Atari's workforce by 1,000.

The sale of everything but Atari's coin-operated game division comes after more than 19 months of financial chaos in the company. It began in late 1982 when the initial boom in the home video industry started



James Morgan (above) was chairman of Atari until last week. He left after Warner Communications decided to sell Atari to Jack Tramiel (left) the former chief and founder of Commodore.

additional success had been in developing and marketing video games and game players, it also had a successful home computer division that sold two popular home computers - the Atari 800 and Atari 400. The logical step was to take when Atari saw video game and cartridge sales declining and home computer sales on the increase would have been to invest a good deal more time and energy in home computer development - and indeed, that's what Atari did.

Unlike the 800 and 400 home computer models - which were considered great technological leaps when they were introduced a few years before - some of this development process were not particularly innovative. The new Atari 600XL and 800XL computers used most of the same type of silicon chips and same type of BASIC programming language as their predecessors and had only slightly better keyboards and memory sizes. This meant that all Atari programs and cartridges for the 400 and 800 would work on the new machines and made the whole Atari line completely compatible, but this strategy was unfortunately at a time when compatibility among home computers was not a big issue.

The 600XL and 800XL were not however, the only new machines Atari released. There was a machine with a built-in telephone modem, a machine that could use infra-red game controllers, a starter's business machine and lots of other peripheral devices. So by the time James Morgan was imported from Philip Morris in September 1983, Atari had committed itself to bringing 38

new projects to market within 18 months. Mr Morgan decided the company had to be streamlined. He cut the workforce by 1,000 and decided to concentrate on only a few new computer products in addition to the company's mainstay videogame programming language as their predecessors and had only slightly better keyboards and memory sizes. This meant that all Atari programs and cartridges for the 400 and 800 would work on the new machines and made the whole Atari line completely compatible, but this strategy was unfortunately at a time when compatibility among home computers was not a big issue.

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and software business. The 600XL and 800 XL replaced the 400 and 800 home computers and a new 'upmarket' games machine was introduced to complement the existing Atari 2600 games machine.

While Atari was doing all this, it was also having to take part in a vicious US home computer price-war. It was this price-war that led Mattel, Texas Instruments and eventually TImex to drop out of the home

computer market. The victor in this war was one Mr Jack Tramiel, the head of Commodore International.

It is Mr Tramiel who has now bought Atari. He is bound to have his own ideas about running Atari and Mr Morgan left the company last week to make room for those ideas. Mr Tramiel is rightly considered one of the few who may be able to rebuild the company.

In hardware terms there is not much difference between Atari's line of computers and the line of Commodore home computers that Mr Tramiel sold so well last year. But many British and US companies involved with home computers believe the only answer now is to move quickly into the business computer area either with new machines or by upgrading their current models for commercial use.

Aggressive



What I really need is an excuse for buying it.

Innovative

to wane as people found that video game cartridges were generally too expensive and games machines too limiting. The price of home computers had begun to fall and the public was slowly realising that home computers could play almost every game a games machine could, but carry out more serious programming tasks as well.

Though the company's tra-

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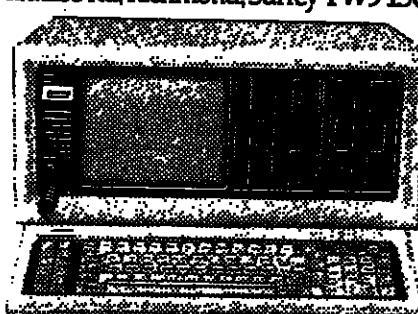
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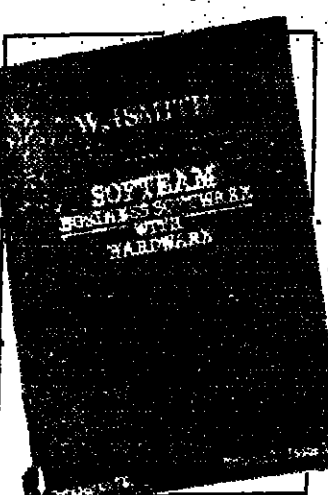
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Top Talents now command summit salaries

The old-fashioned lawyer's office, stacked high with bundles of dusty documents bound with pink tape, is slowly becoming extinct. The signs are that slowly but inevitably the legal profession is coming to grips with the need to make use of computers if it is effectively to compete in the market place; particularly now that banks and building societies are poised to move in on conveyancing.

More than any other profession, except perhaps accountancy, computer technology is bringing about a revolution in the practice of the law. It is doing two main things: changing office management procedures - making accounting, fee collection, time-costing, routine letter writing and document preparation more efficient; and second, changing the way lawyers go about their business, through the creation of the electronic law libraries of all basic legal reference material.

The client of the future, entering his solicitor's office, is likely to be faced with a desk-top computer terminal rather than a pile of papers. At the most basic level, many firms now have word-processors, which produce all the standard letters and documents, taking much of the drudgery out of a lot of routine work. And several computer companies have now produced software specifically designed to deal with such legal tasks as conveyancing or probate.

One large firm which is well embarked on a huge, three-phase programme of computerization is Coward Chance, which is aiming for a tailor-made, integrated office system at an estimated cost of some £2 million. Already every one of more than 100

Why lawyers' offices are now less musty

By Frances Gibb, Legal Correspondent

secretaries has a word-processing terminal, serving around 200 lawyers.

Ultimately there will be direct access through the desk terminals to the index system as well as an electronic mailing facility, linking the firm's City office with its seven overseas offices.

The next target in the programme will involve installing the lawyers' own dedicated terminals, providing a "window" on the main computer, and access both to internal files as well as external computerized law libraries.

It is these libraries which are bringing about the second major change in lawyers' practice. At the press of a button, lawyers can summon up obscure judgments that may have previously taken them hours to track down in a conventional library.

At present there are two chief systems: Lexis, supplied by Butterworths and part of Reed International and Eurolex, offered by the European Law Centre, part of International Thomson. Both deal mainly in the primary sources of law and are building up large libraries of the full texts of the principal English law reports in the last 40 years.

Lexis, which originated in the US has been in use in this country longer and

has a bigger volume of case reports, providing the full text of all cases in English higher courts since 1945 in some 30 series, such as Weekly Law Reports, All English Law Reports and so on. It has some 2,700 statutes plus 7,500 statutory instruments as well as access to US law texts and some EEC material.

Lawyers can be transferred to Westlaw, the main rival to Lexis in the United States, and there is also access to secondary sources such as digests of English and European law texts, and - soon - journals and books published by Sweet and Maxwell.

Both systems operate on the "key word" principle; so to hunt out a half-remembered judgment involving cabbage seed, lawyers insert the word "cabbage" and up would come Lord Denning's last judgment.

The chief difference is that Lexis has a dedicated terminal which is easier for lawyers not used to computers but means that specific equipment must be bought. Eurolex can be used via any desk top terminal or micro computer as access is through the local telephone exchange. Lexis users are soon to be offered access via another terminal however, probably the IBM personal computer.

How far have computers penetrated the legal profession? Lawyers are conservative by nature and usage is still far less widespread than in the United States. Resistance is not always on the ground of cost. Charles Swingland, managing director of London Law Research Ltd, a computerized research service for lawyers with access to Eurolex and Westlaw, has found persuasion hard work.

Mr Swingland says: "Their work is what happens after that interpreting and using what is found. But research goes to the nub of what many lawyers think their job is."

London Law Research is one answer for firms who cannot afford Lexis or Eurolex. For Lexis the cost is £5,500 subscription, which includes five hours a month computer time per year and also training. For Eurolex there is the cost of a desk-top terminal, plus £75 per hour for a minimum two hours' user time a month, or £60 an hour for a minimum of four hours. Training is extra at £85 for one partner (less for a group).

For £20 subscription a partner a year however, plus some £10 to £15 a search, lawyers at London Law Research feed in a request, plus supplementary requests if needed, and deliver the print-out within two miles of London.

A survey by the National Law Library showed that 13 per cent of the 250 small to medium-sized firms questioned used or planned to use legal databases at the end of last year. Some 65 per cent had or were buying word-processors; 29 per cent time-recording equipment and 53 per cent accounting equipment.

DP departments - now the battles begin

By Russell Jones

Most traditional data processing (DP) departments are between 15 and 20 years old. Typically, they have developed from primitive card installations, via the implementation of batch "main line" office systems to the position whereby many are supporting complex management information systems based on the use of large scale integrated databases.

For many users of DP departments initial reactions were of fear based on incomprehension. These went through the stage of gradual acceptance as they saw the computer removing some of their more time-consuming clerical tasks. Some realized that computing was not some new branch of the black arts but merely a new way of approaching some problems.

The arrival of the viable mini and microcomputer and the increase in the availability of package software is altering the relationship between DP departments and their client - the user departments. How this relationship is altering is per-

haps best approached by looking at the case studies of DP departments in two imaginary companies.

Company One has a history of bad relations between its DP department and other departments. The DP department has always been thought of as merely a service department. Its large capital and expenditure budgets have been spread by the simple expedient of "charging" each department for the data processing costs it incurs.

Many of these user departments have, over the years, formed a poor view of the service they have received. The view has formed because of all the shortcomings typical in the worst of such departments but including computer systems that are expensive to write "unfriendly" to use.

The arrival of mini and microcomputers with increasingly sophisticated ranges of software as given these user departments a wider choice in deciding where to obtain their DP requirements. Many discriminating against their own

DP departments favour "buying in" ready packaged hardware and software combinations to meet their requirements with the major advantage of the fact they are under their own control.

The DP department in such a company now finds its old functions bypassed more and more, its large amounts of computing resources underutilized. It has to struggle to retain credibility within the company. At best it can try to

JOB SCENE

set itself up as an IBM type of "information centre" - and attempt to dispense its accumulated DP wisdom as and when requested.

Now to our second company. Its DP department has developed a high reputation among its user departments, primarily by including users in all levels of discussion about computer systems resulting in the fact that

it is looked on less as a service department and more as an important component in the overall running of the company. Its systems will usually have a high level of user acceptance, this being a natural result of user involvement in the system design process.

User departments will, of course, still be tempted by the vast range of new micro-based products available, but will retain sufficient confidence in their DP departments to want to include them in discussions about the purchase of such products, and to seek their advice as to their suitability for integration with existing computer systems.

The future prospects for the DP department in such a company appear to be healthy. With the confidence of its users forming a secure base, the DP department can look forward to remaining in effective control of the data processing function.

Most DP departments will fall somewhere between my two examples. However, when the

history of computing comes to be written, there can be little doubt that the arrival of the viable business micro, priced at a fraction of the cost of old-style mainframe computers, will be seen as a watershed for data processing within commercial organizations. At that watershed, any DP departments showing many of the characteristics described in our first example, face a grave danger of disappearing. Such "data processing" departments will be seen to have been mere expendable necessities on the evolutionary path to the computerized society of the future.

On the other hand, any DP departments within organizations similar to our second example will stand a chance of continuing to exist, in order to provide a centralized pool of specialized computer knowhow within their organization.

The time when these decisions will be made within individual organizations is fast approaching. If DP departments are to survive, they must start fighting their corner.

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THE SYSTEM SOFTWARE COMPANY

Putting themselves in the video picture

By Maggie McLaning

Gary Kiddall, US creator of the CPM micro operating system, is turning his attention to video disk technology. Digital Research, of which Mr Kiddall is founder and chairman, is collaborating with an as yet unnamed European hardware manufacturer to investigate the use of video disks controlled by microcomputer. It expects this to be one of the company's major growth areas over the next two years.

John Rowley, president of Digital Research, said: "At the moment, we have games such as Cluedo on a video disk run from the computer, so that you can wander from room to room looking for clues or backtrack through them - we are probably about a year ahead of any other software company in that technology."

Japan leads

The video disk project is not Digital Research's first venture involving hardware. The company's hardware division recently launched its first such product, a Goldcard add-on to enable Apple micros to run CPM applications, and is looking for technology exchange ventures worldwide, particularly in Japan.

Mr Rowley believes that Japan is to the fore with hardware development and has deployed about 22 staff, including seven engineers, to Digital Research's Japanese office. Last year, 60 per cent of revenues came from the US and a third of the remainder from Japan, where the company has contact with most large Japanese



John Rowley: "a year ahead"

manufacturers, including NEC, Sharp and Fujitsu. Many of the contracts are for implementations of Digital Research's Concurrent CPM operating system, which allows users to run up to four programs simultaneously and control them from windows on the screen. The operating system has recently undergone a slight change of emphasis and been renamed to drive home to buyers the fact that it supports software written for the IBM PC.

"Concurrent DOS is a super-set of Concurrent CPM, and it is more efficient than running programs in PC-mode", Mr Rowley claims.

He tries to stress that Digital Research is now back in the running as far as IBM is concerned, after losing the contract for the IBM PC operating system to rival Microsoft, and that he does not intend to neglect the operating system market, which brought in about \$20m in 1983. Bound by a non-disclosure agreement, not to discuss details of IBM's plans, Mr Rowley nevertheless hinted that one of the six IBM projects in which Digital Research is involved may be IBM's successor to the PC. The renaming of Concurrent DOS and plans to put the system on to Intel's iAPX286 and iAPX386 chips, may then provide a clue to IBM's next move.

To a machine - the great gift of recognition

By Chris Naylor

Suppose you are standing at your favourite street corner. Before you passes the rich parade of street life: cars, lorries, pedestrians, and the occasional bus. Of all these sights it is the latter which interests you the most - for you are waiting to catch a bus. When it appears something happens in your brain: you recognize it instantly as a bus.

It seems so easy and spontaneous that it is hard to imagine how anyone could ever have difficulty in recognizing a bus. Yet, if it is so easy, why can't computers do it? After all, the benefits of a bus-recognizing computer could be great. Such a machine could be used to monitor traffic flow, control traffic lights into bus lanes, and advise potential passengers when the next bus is likely to arrive. Computers that can recognize objects simply by looking at them would have many useful applications.

And the approach finding most favour is to make the computer hallucinate.

Standing at its own street corner the computer scans the horizon looking for buses. So it sees a passing car, purses its lips, frowns, and says to itself: "Could that be a bus?" A dog wanders by and, again, the computer examines it with every appearance of seriousness, looking for the qualities that might identify it as a bus. Everywhere, in everything that it sees, the computer is looking for those features which would identify the object as a bus.

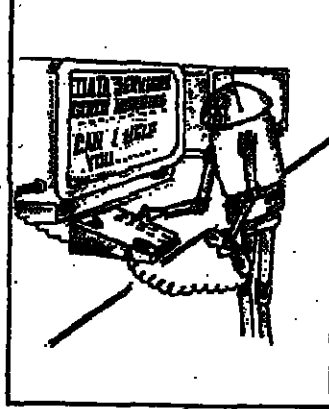
Hence the process is called hallucinating. If you were standing on a street corner staring at a stray dog and seriously wondering whether or not that might be a double decker bus, wouldn't you be hallucinating?

But that, it is argued, is how the human mind does work. Visual perception is not a passive act analogous to taking a photograph with a camera. It is an active process which involves the observer in hypothesizing that what he sees before him might be a particular object and then looking for clues to either confirm or reject that hypothesis.

At Sussex University this approach is being used to make computers see, among other things, buses.

Fifteen minutes may sound like a long time to recognize a bus and building an internal model of a bus for the computer may seem a little like hard work, but Sussex's David Hogg points out that the present system is designed only to show that the approach works in principle. In practice, a system could be purpose-built to recognize objects fast enough to be useful in real life. And - more interesting from a commercial standpoint - the rise of computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture means it could be linked to a visual recognition system so that not only could computers be used to design and manufacture goods they would also be able to recognize the finished product, opening up a whole new area of computer applications in industry. The computer would, at last, be able to see things.

RETS



By Ian White

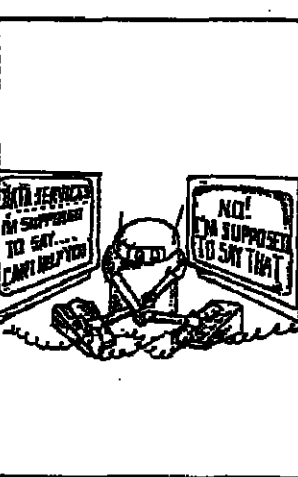
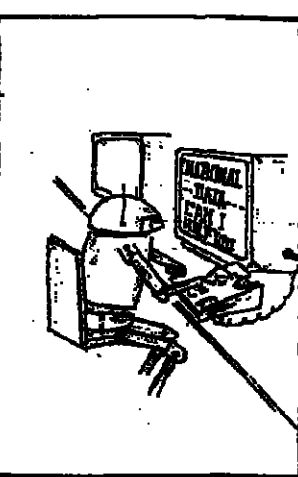
While the advent of desk-top micro has brought personal computing power to a far wider audience, the hardware has a severe limitation. It can be used only in a fixed location. Even the so-called portable type pioneered by Adam Osborne and now available from practically every micro manufacturer has this drawback even though they can be moved between working locations fairly easily.

Conventional micro's requirement for disc based software and an external supply rules them out for work "on the move". Apple's new IIC and the Apricot are both promoted for their "portability". However their requirements for separate monitors and outside power disqualifies them from being portables in the real sense of the word. The term "transportable" would be more accurate.

Self-contained

But recent advances in liquid crystal displays, low power circuitry, and ROM-based software have now overcome these limitations to a certain extent.

One of the fastest growing sectors in the personal computer market is in the area of the truly portable lap-held



Baby micro has an edge on big brother

micro that can easily fit into the executive briefcase.

The trend is towards small micros that give people instant access to computing power wherever they are. Apart from their size, these micros differ from their desktop big brothers in several respects. Most important is the fact that they are totally self-contained with integral LCD displays and battery power supplies to enable their use in virtually any situation.

An added virtue of a portable computer is its ability to communicate with other computers over the telephone network. The Gavilan Computer Corporation, which produces one of the most sophisticated portables, estimates there are nearly 30 million "mobile professionals" worldwide.

These are white collar workers who can easily spend up to 20 hours a week in other people's offices, hotel rooms, airports, lobbies, cars, and other locations.

The portable computer now makes it possible to work any time of the day or night in any location. Communications through the telephone allows

the instant transmission and receipt of important data.

Of course, it is vital that the machine can be turned on and off without loss of data as would occur if power on a conventional micro were disrupted. Portables solve this by using an auxiliary power supply that feeds a trickle of current to the circuitry even when the primary batteries are switched off. This back-up is enough to preserve data for several days.

The age of the true portable computer was ushered in last year when the Epson Corporation launched the HX-20. This had a built-in printer and micro-cassette drive for storage. The LCD screen displayed a window of 4 lines by 40 characters wide.

Soon after, the Tandy 100 made its appearance with a display twice the size of the HX-20 and built-in software giving the user word processing, communications, BASIC, and address and schedule databases.

Olivetti and NEC have used the design of the Tandy as the basis of their own lap-held models respectively called the M10 and NEC PC 8210. The

NEC, however, comes with only three built-in programs as opposed to the five supplied by the Tandy 100 and the Olivetti M10.

Epson, Sharp and Hewlett Packard have taken the development of the portable computer a stage further. Epson's PX-8 is a fully-fledged CPM micro which is equipped with the popular Wordstar program built into its ROM.

Mobile office

Sharp's PC-5000 uses bubble-memory cartridges to run serious MS-DOS based software while the newly-released Packard 110 has squeezed Lotus 1-2-3 integrated spreadsheet database and graphics program into its ROM chips.

Portables do have drawbacks over desktop machines. Their LCD screens are not as clear as cathode ray tubes and are of limited use for graphics. They are also difficult to use for serious word processing. The size of their RAM is usually smaller than the 64K and 128K required to run serious software (the Tandy for example is either 8K or 24K). But used in tandem with a desk-top personal computer, the portable can become an indispensable tool and turn the unlikely location into a mobile office.

Voice is my choice - what hope?

● This week's Workshop examines progress in speech recognition, cellular radio for data and remote terminals. HEDLEY VOYSEY will answer questions here on any aspect of computers in business or personal use. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Is much progress being made in speech recognition? It is not good with a keyboard and so hope to avoid polishing up this skill.

● There is a long way to go before your dreams come true. However, there is a steady reduction in cost for machines recognizing isolated words with a small vocabulary. Larger vocabularies joined to words carefully separated from each

other also seem likely to arrive soon.

Single-word commands to a computer improve things for people whose hands are busy away from the keyboard. But the sequence of command acceptances has to be checked, so for most of us this is as much of a pain as peering to see that we have hit the right keys. In the jargon of designers, it is said that the systems problems are much the same for keyboard command checks and voice input command sequences.

Experiments have shown that when 3,000-word vocabularies can be used, the awkwardness of isolating words and looking to see if the screen has "caught" each word is not an insur-

mountable hurdle; if the price is right, many people are prepared to dictate in this slightly weird style.

WORKSHOP

I have heard that cellular radio can be used for data transmission. If so, will it be useful for linking offices across a city?

● Data transmission has used many types of radio communication already and will no doubt exploit cellular radio. The caveat at present is that the cost of using cellular radio will be rather high for some time to

come. The market it is aiming to satisfy first of all is still a luxury one based on VIP status. Early users of cellular radio for data transmission will probably be key mobile services so that drivers can indicate their whereabouts without resorting to using voice communication.

Cellular radio may also be useful in remote areas where telephone services are not well established. In the past, some links between remote islands and the mainland have carried data over conventional radio transmission equipment. There have also been successful experiments in providing Prestel information to shipborne personnel via marine radio channels. For business use cellular radio has a future in extending electronic mail to executives on the move but this implies good, portable computers with reliable storage for messages.

Are there special needs for systems using remote terminals? If remote terminal use requires special systems design, does this greatly increase the cost?

● The general use of a terminal is much the same regardless of whether it is directly attached to a processor, or whether it is sited remotely and connected via telecommunications services. However, there will be moments when the telecommunications service will fail. The most trying moments are when this happens in the middle of a dialogue between the terminal and the base computer. Systems using remote terminals therefore have to make decisions to deal with these circumstances. Clearly, if the remote terminal was about to carry out an important financial transaction, then great care must be taken in the outcome of an interrupted transaction. For prolonged breaks in

telecommunications connections, several choices can be made. Often the terminal is in reality a microcomputer with local processing power so that it can perform some functions independently and then inform the central machine of what it has done when the data link is restored. The general feature that can be seen in systems using remote terminals is the provision of a local "sponge" that can absorb data during periods when the link to the home base is not available to carry it away.

The extent to which terminals are provided with such "sponges" and their capacities and capabilities determine the extra costs.

Is there a simple way of selecting small computers that avoids using diskette media which cannot be interchanged across machines? There seem to be so many types about.

● The culprit in this case is "improved technology", which often produces extra costs and difficulties for users. The personal computer grew up on the 8 inch flexible diskette and then spawned "better" 5.25 inch diameter cousins.

The smaller units saved on desk-space and the cost of each "copy" as the slang for them has it. Then it seemed a good idea to encase flexible magnetic surfaces in hard plastic. As a result there are at least two types of diskettes which are even smaller than the 5.25 inch ones and in many ways more durable.

To add to this diversity there are variations in the way each type of diskette is used. These are generally called "of different formats". The pervasive use of software-controlled microprocessors to read and write to these diskettes does enable some interchange of information to take place. However, this flexibility is quite often limited to reading several formats, but writing only one.

Since there are more samples of "improved" technology, are likely it can be assumed that things will get worse before there comes a time when the choices become clearly limited to two or three styles and formats.

Is there any great difference between displays using green letters, amber letters or black-on-white letters?

● There is no simple way of making a best choice. All displays need to seem comfortable to the people that use them. In general the quality of a display is obvious in that it can be looked at. However, prolonged usage is always more difficult to judge than immediate clarity. It is worth noting that mere discomfort is caused by neck craning than by true eye fatigue.

It is also notable that tension created by using computers can cause both aches and stress related off-colour effects.

I have been told that you cannot plug microcomputers into a normal office power point. I have also been told that you can - so what is the truth?

● Both statements have some truth to them. You would be badly advised to use a personal computer without fitting protective devices to guard against blips that emerge from the mains supply. However, for very short periods this can be done and some people live a charmed life which seems to protect their computers as well but it would be foolish to bank on luck never running out.

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SALES CONSULTANT, Oxford-based

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The qualifications we are looking for are:

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3. proven supervisory skills

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4. set up a sales support team to operate in the region.

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1. a degree

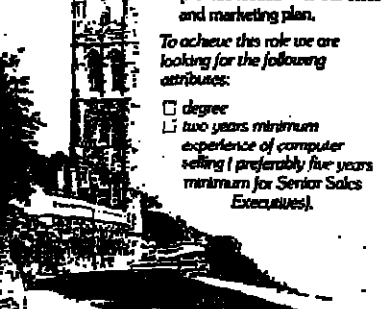
2. a well established career in the computer sales sector with experience in at least two major computer markets

3. some proven managerial, supervisory, or business experience

We also expect that candidates for these positions will have a broad representation of hardware, software and computer applications; a good grasp of the structure, finance and operation of the microcomputer market; and that they will bring enthusiasm, creativity, professionalism and a strong desire to achieve success in our sales team.

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2	BT	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	AAH	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Avon	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Barclays	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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38	British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	British	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Weekly Dividend						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld

SHORTS						
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld

MEDIUMS						
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld

LONGS						
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld

ELECTRICALS						
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld

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Nervous selling

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BUILDING AND ROADS							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

FINANCE AND LAND							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

FINANCIAL TRUSTS							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

FOODS							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

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High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

DRAPERY AND STORES							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

E-K							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

INSURANCE							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

LEISURE							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

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High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

HOTELS AND CATERERS							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

S-Z							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

E-K							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

INSURANCE							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

LEISURE							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

MINING							
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HOTELS AND CATERERS							
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INDUSTRIALS A-D							
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MINING							
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HOTELS AND CATERERS							
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S-Z							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

OIL							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

OVERSEAS TRADERS							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

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High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

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High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

TEXTILES							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

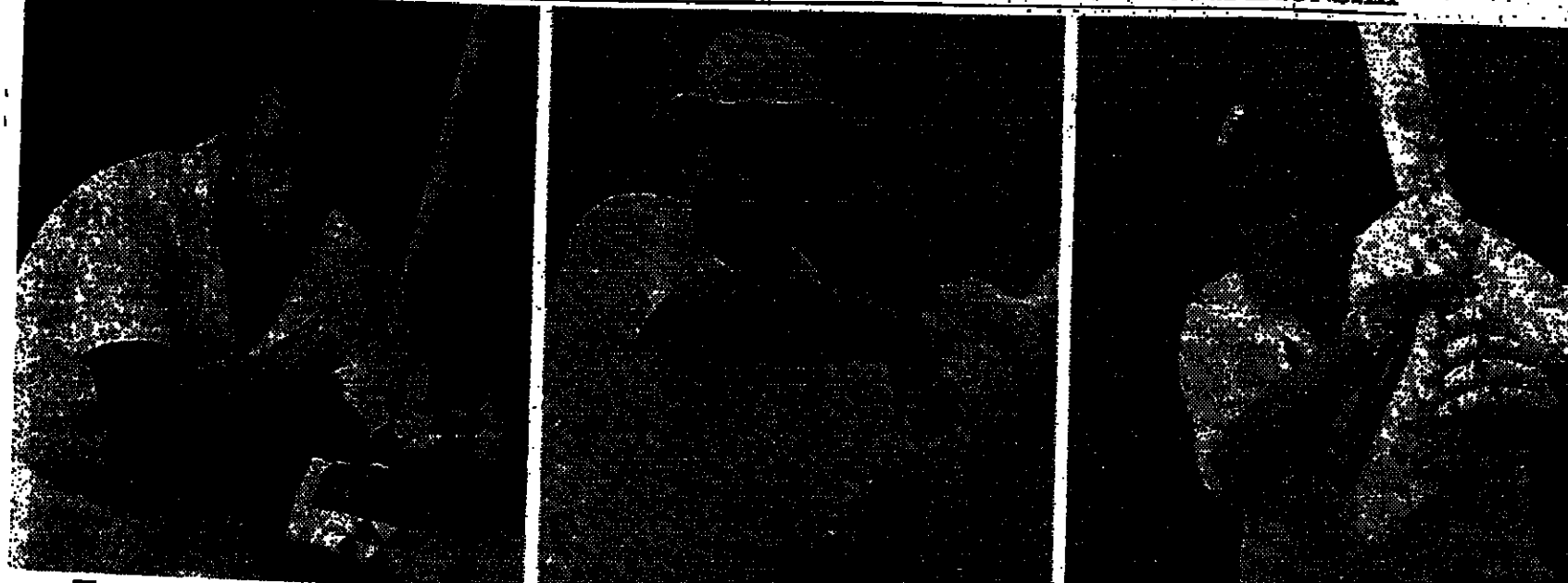
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TOBACCO							
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E

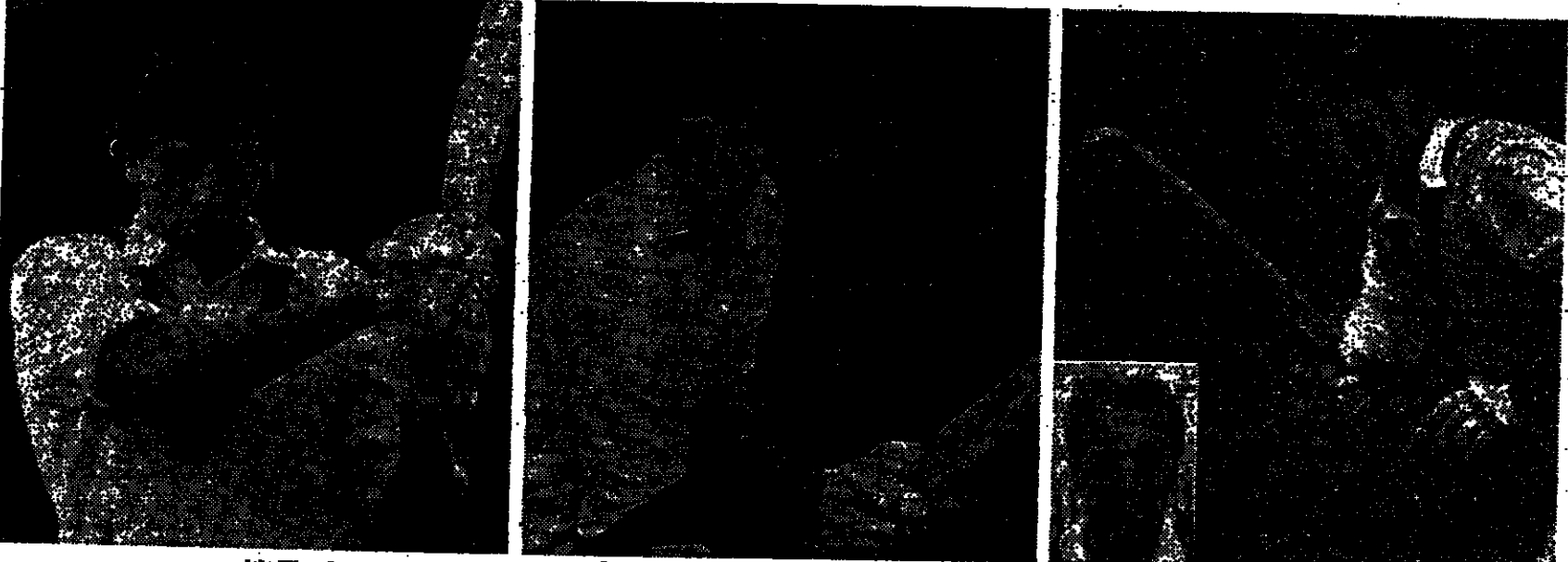
Stand in
stead
the show

Malvern
the show

CRICKET: SEVEN BATSMEN HIT CENTURIES IN COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP



The seven deadly batsmen who were the wonder of the three-day game yesterday. Slack and Gatting, of Middlesex, and Howarth, of Surrey, who...



...with Harthey and Lumb, of Yorkshire, and Hill and Moir (inset), of Derbyshire, scored centuries for their counties

Stand-ins steal the show

By Richard Stratton

BRADFORD: Gloucestershire with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 60 runs. Richard Lumb and Neil Harthey, who have been unable to hold regular first-team places this year, brought the Park Avenue members to their feet yesterday as they reached their centuries. Yorkshire lost three wickets including that of Boycott, on an easy-paced pitch, before Lumb and Harthey shared an unknown fourth-wicket stand of 247 in 66 overs.

Lumb, returning to open the innings in the absence of the injured Moxton, finished undefeated on 165, a career best and his first hundred for three years. He hit two sixes and 20 fours. Lumb's only error came at 121 when he was dropped at long on off Dale. Harthey, whose last century was in 1982, hit a six and 14 fours. Lumb, a tall handsome striker of the ball, took his place in mid-June after a lean sequence of scores. He remained composed throughout Yorkshire's early setbacks and gathered runs steadily, driving on the front foot and punishing anything loose on the leg side. One six over mid-wicket against Belton was splendidly timed, and later he on-drove another six off Dale, a young off-spinner, who was with the Kent second team last summer.

Injury and mixed form have allowed Harthey only five championship matches this year, but times yesterday he scored more quickly than his partner and played bravely on the back foot with particular confidence. Graveney obtained some turn and Shepherd swung the ball under the clouds, but it was the lanky Lawrence who regularly looked the most likely wicket-taker, until he fell.

Lawrence, at the 20, has not yet acquired the necessary control to fulfil his promise, but the definitely has the basic speed to make batsmen hurry the occasional stroke. After Gloucestershire declared at their Saturday score, Lawrence trapped Boycott before he was bowled trying to run a near vertical to the leg-side in Lawrence's second spell.

Gloucestershire: First innings 381 for 5 dec (P Rostons 120, J N Shepherd 75 not out, A W Steward 54, C W J Atley 52, Bowling: 28-50-55-58-60-65-68-70-75-80-85-90-95-100-105-110-115-120-125-130-135-140-145-150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-205-210-215-220-225-230-235-240-245-250-255-260-265-270-275-280-285-290-295-300-305-310-315-320-325-330-335-340-345-350-355-360-365-370-375-380-385-390-395-400-405-410-415-420-425-430-435-440-445-450-455-460-465-470-475-480-485-490-495-500-505-510-515-520-525-530-535-540-545-550-555-560-565-570-575-580-585-590-595-600-605-610-615-620-625-630-635-640-645-650-655-660-665-670-675-680-685-690-695-700-705-710-715-720-725-730-735-740-745-750-755-760-765-770-775-780-785-790-795-800-805-810-815-820-825-830-835-840-845-850-855-860-865-870-875-880-885-890-895-900-905-910-915-920-925-930-935-940-945-950-955-960-965-970-975-980-985-990-995-1000-1005-1010-1015-1020-1025-1030-1035-1040-1045-1050-1055-1060-1065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1090-1095-1100-1105-1110-1115-1120-1125-1130-1135-1140-1145-1150-1155-1160-1165-1170-1175-1180-1185-1190-1195-1200-1205-1210-1215-1220-1225-1230-1235-1240-1245-1250-1255-1260-1265-1270-1275-1280-1285-1290-1295-1300-1305-1310-1315-1320-1325-1330-1335-1340-1345-1350-1355-1360-1365-1370-1375-1380-1385-1390-1395-1400-1405-1410-1415-1420-1425-1430-1435-1440-1445-1450-1455-1460-1465-1470-1475-1480-1485-1490-1495-1500-1505-1510-1515-1520-1525-1530-1535-1540-1545-1550-1555-1560-1565-1570-1575-1580-1585-1590-1595-1600-1605-1610-1615-1620-1625-1630-1635-1640-1645-1650-1655-1660-1665-1670-1675-1680-1685-1690-1695-1700-1705-1710-1715-1720-1725-1730-1735-1740-1745-1750-1755-1760-1765-1770-1775-1780-1785-1790-1795-1800-1805-1810-1815-1820-1825-1830-1835-1840-1845-1850-1855-1860-1865-1870-1875-1880-1885-1890-1895-1900-1905-1910-1915-1920-1925-1930-1935-1940-1945-1950-1955-1960-1965-1970-1975-1980-1985-1990-1995-2000-2005-2010-2015-2020-2025-2030-2035-2040-2045-2050-2055-2060-2065-2070-2075-2080-2085-2090-2095-2100-2105-2110-2115-2120-2125-2130-2135-2140-2145-2150-2155-2160-2165-2170-2175-2180-2185-2190-2195-2200-2205-2210-2215-2220-2225-2230-2235-2240-2245-2250-2255-2260-2265-2270-2275-2280-2285-2290-2295-2300-2305-2310-2315-2320-2325-2330-2335-2340-2345-2350-2355-2360-2365-2370-2375-2380-2385-2390-2395-2400-2405-2410-2415-2420-2425-2430-2435-2440-2445-2450-2455-2460-2465-2470-2475-2480-2485-2490-2495-2500-2505-2510-2515-2520-2525-2530-2535-2540-2545-2550-2555-2560-2565-2570-2575-2580-2585-2590-2595-2600-2605-2610-2615-2620-2625-2630-2635-2640-2645-2650-2655-2660-2665-2670-2675-2680-2685-2690-2695-2700-2705-2710-2715-2720-2725-2730-2735-2740-2745-2750-2755-2760-2765-2770-2775-2780-2785-2790-2795-2800-2805-2810-2815-2820-2825-2830-2835-2840-2845-2850-2855-2860-2865-2870-2875-2880-2885-2890-2895-2900-2905-2910-2915-2920-2925-2930-2935-2940-2945-2950-2955-2960-2965-2970-2975-2980-2985-2990-2995-3000-3005-3010-3015-3020-3025-3030-3035-3040-3045-3050-3055-3060-3065-3070-3075-3080-3085-3090-3095-3100-3105-3110-3115-3120-3125-3130-3135-3140-3145-3150-3155-3160-3165-3170-3175-3180-3185-3190-3195-3200-3205-3210-3215-3220-3225-3230-3235-3240-3245-3250-3255-3260-3265-3270-3275-3280-3285-3290-3295-3300-3305-3310-3315-3320-3325-3330-3335-3340-3345-3350-3355-3360-3365-3370-3375-3380-3385-3390-3395-3400-3405-3410-3415-3420-3425-3430-3435-3440-3445-3450-3455-3460-3465-3470-3475-3480-3485-3490-3495-3500-3505-3510-3515-3520-3525-3530-3535-3540-3545-3550-3555-3560-3565-3570-3575-3580-3585-3590-3595-3600-3605-3610-3615-3620-3625-3630-3635-3640-3645-3650-3655-3660-3665-3670-3675-3680-3685-3690-3695-3700-3705-3710-3715-3720-3725-3730-3735-3740-3745-3750-3755-3760-3765-3770-3775-3780-3785-3790-3795-3800-3805-3810-3815-3820-3825-3830-3835-3840-3845-3850-3855-3860-3865-3870-3875-3880-3885-3890-3895-3900-3905-3910-3915-3920-3925-3930-3935-3940-3945-3950-3955-3960-3965-3970-3975-3980-3985-3990-3995-4000-4005-4010-4015-4020-4025-4030-4035-4040-4045-4050-4055-4060-4065-4070-4075-4080-4085-4090-4095-4100-4105-4110-4115-4120-4125-4130-4135-4140-4145-4150-4155-4160-4165-4170-4175-4180-4185-4190-4195-4200-4205-4210-4215-4220-4225-4230-4235-4240-4245-4250-4255-4260-4265-4270-4275-4280-4285-4290-4295-4300-4305-4310-4315-4320-4325-4330-4335-4340-4345-4350-4355-4360-4365-4370-4375-4380-4385-4390-4395-4400-4405-4410-4415-4420-4425-4430-4435-4440-4445-4450-4455-4460-4465-4470-4475-4480-4485-4490-4495-4500-4505-4510-4515-4520-4525-4530-4535-4540-4545-4550-4555-4560-4565-4570-4575-4580-4585-4590-4595-4600-4605-4610-4615-4620-4625-4630-4635-4640-4645-4650-4655-4660-4665-4670-4675-4680-4685-4690-4695-4700-4705-4710-4715-4720-4725-4730-4735-4740-4745-4750-4755-4760-4765-4770-4775-4780-4785-4790-4795-4800-4805-4810-4815-4820-4825-4830-4835-4840-4845-4850-4855-4860-4865-4870-4875-4880-4885-4890-4895-4900-4905-4910-4915-4920-4925-4930-4935-4940-4945-4950-4955-4960-4965-4970-4975-4980-4985-4990-4995-5000-5005-5010-5015-5020-5025-5030-5035-5040-5045-5050-5055-5060-5065-5070-5075-5080-5085-5090-5095-5100-5105-5110-5115-5120-5125-5130-5135-5140-5145-5150-5155-5160-5165-5170-5175-5180-5185-5190-5195-5200-5205-5210-5215-5220-5225-5230-5235-5240-5245-5250-5255-5260-5265-5270-5275-5280-5285-5290-5295-5300-5305-5310-5315-5320-5325-5330-5335-5340-5345-5350-5355-5360-5365-5370-5375-5380-5385-5390-5395-5400-5405-5410-5415-5420-5425-5430-5435-5440-5445-5450-5455-5460-5465-5470-5475-5480-5485-5490-5495-5500-5505-5510-5515-5520-5525-5530-5535-5540-5545-5550-5555-5560-5565-5570-5575-5580-5585-5590-5595-5600-5605-5610-5615-5620-5625-5630-5635-5640-5645-5650-5655-5660-5665-5670-5675-5680-5685-5690-5695-5700-5705-5710-5715-5720-5725-5730-5735-5740-5745-5750-5755-5760-5765-5770-5775-5780-5785-5790-5795-5800-5805-5810-5815-5820-5825-5830-5835-5840-5845-5850-5855-5860-5865-5870-5875-5880-5885-5890-5895-5900-5905-5910-5915-5920-5925-5930-5935-5940-5945-5950-5955-5960-5965-5970-5975-5980-5985-5990-5995-6000-6005-6010-6015-6020-6025-6030-6035-6040-6045-6050-6055-6060-6065-6070-6075-6080-6085-6090-6095-6100-6105-6110-6115-6120-6125-6130-6135-6140-6145-6150-6155-6160-6165-6170-6175-6180-6185-6190-6195-6200-6205-6210-6215-6220-6225-6230-6235-6240-6245-6250-6255-6260-6265-6270-6275-6280-6285-6290-6295-6300-6305-6310-6315-6320-6325-6330-6335-6340-6345-6350-6355-6360-6365-6370-6375-6380-6385-6390-6395-6400-6405-6410-6415-6420-6425-6430-6435-6440-6445-6450-6455-6460-6465-6470-6475-6480-6485-6490-6495-6500-6505-6510-6515-6520-6525-6530-6535-6540-6545-6550-6555-6560-6565-6570-6575-6580-6585-6590-6595-6600-6605-6610-6615-6620-6625-6630-6635-6640-6645-6650-6655-6660-6665-6670-6675-6680-6685-6690-6695-6700-6705-6710-6715-6720-6725-6730-6735-6740-6745-6750-6755-6760-6765-6770-6775-6780-6785-6790-6795-6800-6805-6810-6815-6820-6825-6830-6835-6840-6845-6850-6855-6860-6865-6870-6875-6880-6885-6890-6895-6900-6905-6910-6915-6920-6925-6930-6935-6940-6945-6950-6955-6960-6965-6970-6975-6980-6985-6990-6995-7000-7005-7010-7015-7020-7025-7030-7035-7040-7045-7050-7055-7060-7065-7070-7075-7080-7085-7090-7095-7100-7105-7110-7115-7120-7125-7130-7135-7140-7145-7150-7155-7160-7165-7170-7175-7180-7185-7190-7195-7200-7205-7210-7215-7220-7225-7230-7235-7240-7245-7250-7255-7260-7265-7270-7275-7280-7285-7290-7295-7300-7305-7310-7315-7320-7325-7330-7335-7340-7345-7350-7355-7360-7365-7370-7375-7380-7385-7390-7395-7400-7405-7410-7415-7420-7425-7430-7435-7440-7445-7450-7455-7460-7465-7470-7475-7480-7485-7490-7495-7500-7505-7510-7515-7520-7525-7530-7535-7540-7545-7550-7555-7560-7565-7570-7575-7580-7585-7590-7595-7600-7605-7610-7615-7620-7625-7630-7635-7640-7645-7650-7655-7660-7665-7670-7675-7680-7685-7690-7695-7700-7705-7710-7715-7720-7725-7730-7735-7740-7745-7750-7755-7760-7765-7770-7775-7780-7785-7790-7795-7800-7805-7810-7815-7820-7825-7830-7835-7840-7845-7850-7855-7860-7865-7870-7875-7880-7885-7890-7895-7900-7905-7910-7915-7920-7925-7930-7935-7940-7945-7950-7955-7960-7965-7970-7975-7980-7985-7990-7995-8000-8005-8010-8015-8020-8025-8030-8035-8040-8045-8050-8055-8060-8065-8070-8075-8080-8085-8090-8095-8100-8105-8110-8115-8120-8125-8130-8135-8140-8145-8150-8155-8160-8165-8170-8175-8180-8185-8190-8195-8200-8205-8210-8215-8220-8225-8230-8235-8240-8245-8250-8255-8260-8265-8270-8275-8280-8285-8290-8295-8300-8305-8310-8315-8320-8325-8330-8335-8340-8345-8350-8355-8360-8365-8370-8375-8380-8385-8390-8395-8400-8405-8410-8415-8420-8425-8430-8435-8440-8445-8450-8455-8460-8465-8470-8475-8480-8485-8490-8495-8500-8505-8510-8515-8520-8525-8530-8535-8540-8545-8550-8555-8560-8565-8570-8575-8580-8585-8590-8595-8600-8605-8610-8615-8620-8625-8630-8635-8640-8645-8650-8655-8660-8665-8670-8675-8680-8685-8690-8695-8700-8705-8710-8715-8720-8725-8730-8735-8740-8745-8750-8755-8760-8765-8770-8775-8780-8785-8790-8795-8800-8805-8810-8815-8820-8825-8830-8835-8840-8845-8850-8855-8860-8865-8870-8875-8880-8885-8890-8895-8900-8905-8910-8915-8920-8925-8930-8935-8940-8945-8950-8955-8960-8965-8970-8975-8980-8985-8990-8995-9000-9005-9010-9015-9020-9025-9030-9035-9040-9045-9050-9055-9060-9065-9070-9075-9080-9085-9090-9095-9100-9105-9110-9115-9120-9125-9130-9135-9140-9145-9150-9155-9160-9165-9170-9175-9180-9185-9190-9195-9200-9205-9210-9215-9220-9225-9230-9235-9240-9245-9250-9255-9260-9265-9270-9275-9280-9285-9290-9295-9300-9305-9310-9315-9320-9325-9330-9335-9340-9345-9350-9355-9360-9365-9370-9375-9380-9385-9390-9395-9400-9405-9410-9415-9420-9425-9430-9435-9440-9445-9450-9455-9460-9465-9470-9475-9480-9485-9490-9495-9500-9505-9510-9515-9520-9525-9530-9535-9540-9545-9550-9555-9560-9565-9570-9575-9580-9585-9590-9595-9600-9605-9610-9615-9620-9625-9630-9635-9640-9645-9650-9655-9660-9665-9670-9675-9680-9685-9690-9695-9700-9705-9710-9715-9720-9725-9730-9735-9740-9745-9750-9755-9760-9765-9770-9775-9780-9785-9790-9795-9800-9805-9810-9815-9820-9825-9830-9835-9840-9845-9850-9855-9860-9865-9870-9875-9880-9885-9890-9895-9900-9905-9910-9915-9920-9925-9930-9935-9940-9945-9950-9955-9960-9965-9970-9975-9980-9985-9990-9995-10000-10005-10010-10015-10020-10025-10030-10035-10040-10045-10050-10055-10060-10065-10070-10075-10080-10085-10090-10095-10100-10105-10110-10115-10120-10125-10130-10135-10140-10145-10150-10155-10160-10165-10170-10175-10180-10185-10190-10195-10200-10205-10210-10215-10220-10225-10230-10235-10240-10245-10250-10255-10260-10265-10270-10275-10280-10285-10290-10295-10300-10305-10310-10315-10320-10325-10330-10335-10340-10345-10350-10355-10360-10365-10370-10375-10380-10385-10390-10395-10400-10405-10410-10415-10420-10425-10430-10435-10440-10445-10450-10455-10460-10465-10470-10475-10480-10485-10490-10495-10500-10505-10510-10515-10520-10525-10530-10535-10540-10545-10550-10555-10560-10565-10570-10575-10580-10585-10590-10595-10600-10605-10610-10615-10620-10625-10630-10635-10640-10645-10650-10655-10660-10665-10670-10675-10680-10685-10690-10695-10700-10705-10710-10715-10720-10725-10730-10735-10740-10745-10750-10755-10760-10765-10770-10775-10780-10785-10790-10795-10800-10805-10810-10815-10820-10825-10830-10835-10840-10845-10850-10855-10860-10865-10870-10875-10880-10885-10890-10895-10900-10905-10910-10915-10920-10925-10930-10935-10940-10945-10950-10955-10960-10965-10970-10975-10980-10985-10990-10995-11000-11005-11010-11015-11020-11025-11030-11035-11040-11045-11050-11055-11060-11065-11070-11075-11080-11085-11090-11095-11100-11105-11110-11115-11120-11125-11130-11135-11140-11145-11150-11155-11160-11165-11170-11175-11180-11185-11190-11195-11200-11205-11210-11215-11220-11225-11230-11235-11240-11245-11250-11255-1

Lloyd emerging again from his wilderness of self-doubt

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

There has seldom been a time when the elite of Wimbledon society was as firmly established, in all five events, as it is now. The top seeds not only retained every championship; they did so with ease, particularly in the singles.

Martina Navratilova did not lose a set. John McEnroe lost only one in his pipe-opener. The doubles McEnroe and Peter Fleming conceded four sets, two of them in the final. But Miss Navratilova and Pam Shriver lost only one set and Wendy Turnbull and John Lloyd won the mixed at the same nominal cost.

Where the prize money went

MEN'S SINGLES: Winner: J. McEnroe (US) £100,000; Runner-up: P. Fleming (US) £40,000; Semi-finalist: M. Navratilova (CZ) £25,000; 1st Round: C. C. Pash (AUS) £12,500.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Winner: M. Navratilova (CZ) £100,000; Runner-up: P. Fleming (US) £40,000; Semi-finalist: M. Navratilova (CZ) £25,000; 1st Round: C. C. Pash (AUS) £12,500.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Winner: McEnroe and Fleming (US) £40,000; Runner-up: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £20,000; Semi-finalist: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £10,000; 1st Round: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £5,000.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Winner: Navratilova and Shriver (US) £40,000; Runner-up: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £20,000; Semi-finalist: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £10,000; 1st Round: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £5,000.

MIXED DOUBLES: Winner: J. Lloyd (GB) and W. Turnbull (AUS) £10,000; Runner-up: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £5,000; Semi-finalist: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £2,500; 1st Round: J. McEnroe and P. Fleming (US) £1,250.

The status of the champions on the wider battleground of the international circuit raises a few questions. McEnroe has yet to win the French title on the slow shale courts of Paris. The same applies to his doubles partnership with Fleming. Miss Turnbull and Lloyd have yet to become United States champions on hard courts.

Lloyd, aged 29, was runner-up to Vitas Gerulaitis in the five-set final of the 1977 Australian championship. In those days, Lloyd ranked among the 35 leading players. After far too long in a wilderness of self-doubt he is now within range of regaining that eminence. Meanwhile Lloyd and Miss Turnbull have won three grand slam championships in mixed doubles: two at Wimbledon and one in Paris.

It can be argued that the mixed event provides his most



Travelling steersman: Adrian Ellison, of the British Olympic coxed four, peers ahead from his position in the bow of the crew's West German-built shell during trials at Oatley Lakes in San Diego, California.

Placing the cox in the nose of the boat, he communicates with the crew by microphone, is increasingly fashionable among international crews, who call it "front loading". The British four, whose coxswain is Martin Cross (bow), Richard Budgett, Andy Holmes and Steven Redgrave (stroke), have beaten their East German, Soviet and United States counterparts this year, and are the British rowing team's best hopes for a medal in Los Angeles.

MOTOR RACING

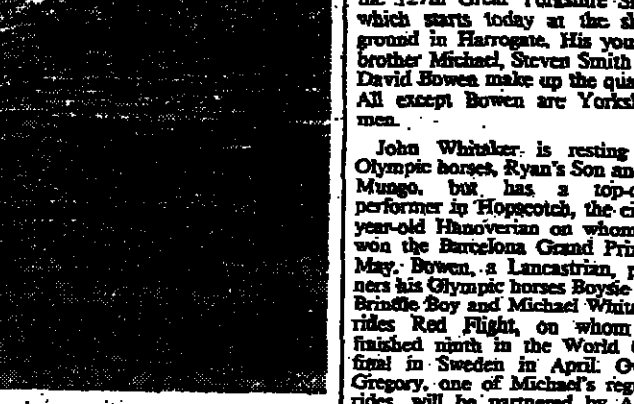
Formula One on right track

By John Blunsden

After the island circuit in Montreal, the downtown streets of Detroit and the crumbling track through the Dallas Fair Park, the grand prix world heads back to the homeland of Europe with a sense of relief that the races over the next two months will take place on circuits of the traditional type, where the challenges are well known and, for the most part, predictable.

Brands Hatch, where the British Grand Prix, sponsored by John Player, will mark the resumption of the world championship battle on July 22, is a circuit which offers a formidable test of both driver and car, and is one to which the F1-Lexus team, in particular, will be keen to return. They have been impressive in testing, and having been tantalizingly close to success seven times in recent races, they could well make the breakthrough on home territory.

Among with Marlboro McLaren, they are one of the two most improved teams of the season, and, interestingly, both have the sound motivation of intense intra-driver rivalry, perhaps it is sound policy, after all, to have a pair of "number ones" rather than a defined hierarchy. I sense that Alain Prost has helped to stoke up further the cutting edge of Niki Lauda's great talent, and I am sure that Elio De Angelis's comfortable relationship with his team, has spurred on Nigel Mansell to even greater efforts to prove that he is the



John Whitaker, a key member of the Olympic showjumping team, joins three of his fellow members at the 127th Great Yorkshire Show, which starts today at the showground in Harrogate.

John Whitaker, a key member of the Olympic showjumping team, joins three of his fellow members at the 127th Great Yorkshire Show, which starts today at the showground in Harrogate. His younger brother Michael, Steven Smith and David Brown make up the quartet. All except Brown are Yorkshiremen.

EQUESTRIANISM

Yorkshire attracts Olympic quartet

By Jenny MacArthur

The late Averil Brundage, of Olympic presidential fame, was not a man much given to making jokes. One of the few, however, occurred when Sir Stanley Ross, as president of the British Olympic Association, assured him that most of the equestrian world were amateurs. No doubt, said Brundage, but none of those players in the Olympics.

This year, it is true that even the amateur status still carries weight for the highly professional French and Yugoslavians have been added to the ranks of the still more highly professional West Germans and Italians in the request claimed but called in to make up the number.

The Italians, indeed, are still marvelling at how well they have been treated, given that, for all their pedigree of stars, they failed to win a single qualifying game, and were well and truly bounced out of the tournament by Yugoslavia.

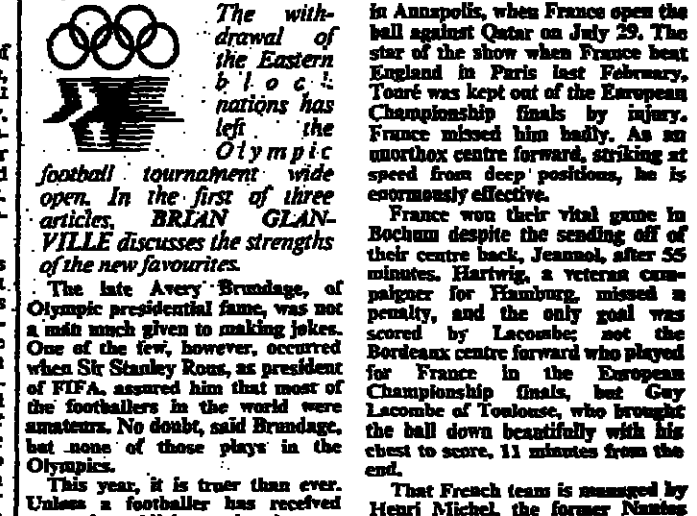
Place for Duke of Edinburgh

The Duke of Edinburgh has earned his place in the team of three, announced yesterday, to compete in the World Driving Championships in Hungary from August 16-21 (Jenny MacArthur writes). Also in the team is George Bowman, the winner of five events this year, having to replace Prince Philip who was unable to compete in the 1980 World Championships and the bronze medal in 1982.

The team of three, which will be competing in the team event of the 1984 World Championships, will be made up of the Duke of Edinburgh, George Bowman and Prince Philip. The Duke of Edinburgh, a former member of the team, will be replacing Prince Philip who was unable to compete in the 1980 World Championships and the bronze medal in 1982.

No place for underpaid Olympic footballer

Regal treatment for team who failed to win qualifying tie



The withdrawal of the Eastern European nations has left the Olympic football tournament wide open. In the first of three articles, BRIAN GLAVIN discusses the strengths of the new contenders.

The late Averil Brundage, of Olympic presidential fame, was not a man much given to making jokes. One of the few, however, occurred when Sir Stanley Ross, as president of the British Olympic Association, assured him that most of the equestrian world were amateurs. No doubt, said Brundage, but none of those players in the Olympics.

Football

Tribunal delays Strachan ruling

Gordon Strachan must wait until July 16 to discover whether he will be playing for Manchester United in the West German club FC Cologne, or Aberdeen next season.

The case surrounding Strachan's transfer to United from Aberdeen is being heard by a Uefa tribunal in Geneva today - but has not been delayed.

Cologne say they have a letter of intent which Strachan signed before he signed for United.

Queen's Bench Division

High Court not apt for QC's fees dispute

Taylor v McKenzie and Others
Before Mr Justice Woolf
[Judgment delivered July 6]

In a dispute between a lay client and his instructing solicitors as to the payment of counsel's fees in respect of litigation in which the client had been involved, the appropriate body to determine the matter was a joint tribunal set up by the Bar Council and the Law Society rather than a High Court judge.

What were counsel's proper fees was a matter ideally suited to be determined by a professional body.

The decision of the tribunal as regards the question of the proper manner in which both sides should deal with the question of fees when counsel returned the brief for a large, before trial, would be of considerable value to both sides of the legal profession.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division in refusing to grant a declaration that the fees claimed by the solicitors were excessive. The case, *Taylor v McKenzie and Others*, was heard by Mr Justice Woolf on June 29.

Mr Justice Woolf said that the plaintiff had been engaged in litigation for over 10 years and that the fees claimed by the solicitors had been changed to order from the Court of Appeal that the matter should be determined by the High Court. The plaintiff was a solicitor, and the defendant was a lay client. The plaintiff was a solicitor, and the defendant was a lay client. The plaintiff was a solicitor, and the defendant was a lay client.

Law Report July 10 1984

Meaning of 'sale' in shares deal

In re Westminster Property Group plc
Before Mr Justice Nourse
[Judgment delivered June 29]

Since the general rule was that the word "sale" denoted an exchange of property for cash and there was no special context in section 174 of the Companies Act 1948, as amended, which could deprive the word "sale" of its normal legal meaning, the court had no power pursuant to section 174 (3A) (b) to approve a transfer of shares for a consideration in money or money's worth "lending restrictions" which had been imposed upon such a transfer by the Department of Trade under section 174; neither would it lend its hand pursuant to section 174 (3B) to a transfer which was in substance not a sale for cash but an exchange of shares for shares.

Mr Justice Nourse so held in the Chancery Division in refusing to make an order, on the joint application of Westminster Property Group plc and Milbury plc, directing that 1,354,800 shares in Westminster Property Group plc be transferred to the latter company in exchange for 1,354,800 shares in Westminster Property Group plc.

Chancery Division

Whether VAT on repossession has priority

amount of VAT, liability for which was not disputed by the receiver, ranked as a preferential debt taking priority over monies due under a floating charge.

The receivers were appointed by the Midland Bank on June 3, 1980 under a floating charge on LCV's assets granted on May 22, 1979. The company was now in liquidation and a liquidator had been appointed.

Its business was the purchase and sales of commercial vehicles, and vehicles had been supplied to it by Iveco Ltd under an agreement whereby LCV was to supply vehicles to the bank, but that property would remain with Iveco until payment in full had been received or until LCV sold to a customer, in which event LCV would hold the proceeds of sale in trust for Iveco.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Celestial AM**
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selma Scott who talk to HRH Prince Andrew about his life as a naval officer at 6.45 and on three other occasions during the programme. News from Debbie Rix at 6.50, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30 with headlines on the quarterhours; sport at 8.40 and 8.50; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; horoscopes at 8.35 'phone-in gardening tips and cookery advice between 8.30 and 8.50.

9.00 **Ask the Family**, Robert Robinson is in the chair for the first of the semi-finals of the family general knowledge quiz. The Aldwinkle family of Blackburn meet the Timms family from Northampton (7) 8.18 **Celestial AM** Play School (7) 10.58 **Celestial AM**

1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. 1.22 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 **Baggage** (7).

1.45 **Split of Place**, Part two and Peter Adam takes Lawrence Durrell back to the setting of his four novels - *The Alexandria Quartet* (7).

2.50 **Film: The Great Man Votes** (1939) starring John Barrymore, Virginia Weider and Peter Holden. Two turned-alcoholic nurse him back to self respect. Directed by Carson Kressly.

3.55 **In the Making**, The art of glass-blower George Elliot (7) 4.18 **Regional News** (not London)

4.20 **Play School**, presented by Ben Thomas (7) 4.45 **Make 'Em Laugh**, Mark Curry presents silent comedy clips featuring crony figure 5.15 John Craven's *Newsnight*

5.10 **Wildtrack**, With Su Ingle in the Scottish Highlands to capture on film one of the rarest animals in Britain - the pine marten

5.40 **Sixty Minutes**, National and international news from Morna Stuart at 5.40, with 5.54 regional magazine at 5.58, news headlines at 6.38

6.40 **Star Trek**, The USS Enterprise receives a warning of a strange hazard ahead. The captain and crew ignore the warning and the information and fly blithely on (7)

7.30 **The Little and Large Show**, With Russell Grant, Roy Jay and Roy Wood. (7)

8.05 **Ted**, A young runaway boy causes chaos at the Sunningdale Club when he reveals he can't play his fiddle. Jim wants to adopt him; Louise wants him jailed.

8.30 **News Out of This World**, Only news and a half-hour of their 30-hour task to find the missing astronaut. The British team find themselves 90 minutes behind the Americans and arguing amongst themselves.

9.00 **News** with Sue Lawley

9.25 **Real Lives: Phantom Ladies**, A documentary about the pleasure and pain of being a transvestite (see Choice).

10.10 **Film: Darker Than Amber** (1970) starring Rod Taylor and Suzi Kendall. First showing on British television of the movie based on the novel by John D. MacDonald about Travis McGee who temporarily saves a beautiful girl from the clutches of a vicious gang who work her dead. Also featuring John Russell in the last screen role. Directed by Robert Clouse.

11.45 **News** headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 7.30; David Vix's garden at 8.40 and 8.45; consumer affairs at 8.45 and 8.48; exercises at 8.50 and 8.53; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Linnell, at 7.40; pop music news at 7.45; video report at 8.35; cooking with Rustie Lee at 8.55.

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by *Heritage of Ireland*, Part two of the history of Ireland. 11.15 *I Know a Secret*, The story of a young village girl on Prince Edward Island who is sent to a boarding school. The story would help her be accepted by the other children. 11.40 *Boy of the South East Asia*, The life of a young boy on a rice farm. 12.00 **Portrait 55**, Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 **Rainbow**, Learning with puppets (7). 12.30 **The Sullivan**, Drama about an Australian family during the Second World War. 1.00 **News** with Carol Barnes. 1.20 **Thames news** from Steve Clark. 1.30 **Glenora**, Serial about a farming father and son in Southern Ireland. 2.00 **Crown Court**, High Power. A bouncer is accused of causing the death of a young man at a discotheque (7). 2.30 **The Love Boat**, Three stories set on a luxury cruise liner. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. 4.00 **Portrait 55**, A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **The Moomins** (7). 4.20 **How Dare You!** The last in the present series of mad-cap comedy shows, presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.45 **CTV**, 5.15 **In Loving Memory**, Comedy series about a firm of northern undertakers. Starting *Thora Fird* (7). 5.45 **News**, 6.00 **Thames news**. 6.25 **What the World**, Bill Brecken on visitors' consumer queries. 6.35 **Crossroads**, Keith Brownlow is suspicious of Helen Walker's intentions. 7.00 **Human Jigsaw**, Ray Gosling investigates the battle of the sexes with an examination of the life of the actress in West Africa and in a discussion between men and women on how they get on with one another. 7.30 **Scarecrow and Mrs King**, American secret service adventures in which, this week, the hero and heroine are on the trail of a subversive underground group. 8.30 **The Marmaduke and Wise Show** with guests Nigel Hawthorne and Patricia Brake (7). (Oracle titles page 170). 9.00 **The River**, Dramatises about an international subject, war. Luke Heffler, starring Ray Lunn. (Oracle titles page 170). 10.00 **News** followed by *Thames news* headlines. 10.30 **A Golden Hour**, A delightfully entertaining and nostalgic documentary about the two Irishmen who won gold medals for their country in the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. With masses of archive film of the Games and interviews with the two men, man themselves, both of whom look remarkably fit. The narrator is Liam Nolan. 11.30 **Airline**, Continuing the story of the man fighting to build his airline. Starring Roy Marsden (7). (Oracle titles page 170). 12.25 **Night Thoughts** from Bruce Bernard.

ITV/LONDON

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Alan King-Hamilton QC

(Channel 4, 8.30pm)

"The Spotted Dog?" asks Judge Alan-Hamilton, "in Southern Spain?" Why would you want to go to the Spotted Dog? Such sweet mysteries of life promise to make Channel Four's new series *CASE ON CAMERA* (8.30pm) mesmerising viewing. Each week a genuine civil dispute is brought before Yorkshire Television's cameras for official, legal arbitration; the judge - a retired Old Bailey veteran with the crusty benevolence of an old British character actor - can award up to £500, in the opening case, a disgruntled young Yorkshireman is suing Channel Tours over a coach trip to Stages. 150 French visitors, he complains, regularly drained the hotel's hot water and breakfast coffee; his bedroom door kept opening, uninvited, between two and three in the morning; his fiancée's hair omelette harboured an unidentified, hairy lump. "Perhaps it

CHOICE

was the Spanish omelette?" the judge asks, trying to dampen the flames of indignation. As a display of human nature at work, all this is fascinating enough. But the series - inspired by the American programme *People's Court* - also shows us television at work. Look at the reporter with his hand-held microphone, as though this were an outside broadcast. Look at the carefully draped studio decor - the fire extinguisher, the glass-panelled doors, the well-worn tables; note the presence of the pretty clerk, awarded with close-up when she swears in the litigants. Note, too, the financial and moral implications of taking disputes to television: the award money comes entirely from Yorkshire's coffers; participants also receive a £100 appearance fee. But enough: this is essential viewing.

BBC1's REAL LIFE

documentary series comes up with a winner in *PHANTOM LADIES* (9.25pm), an absorbing account of the problems and pleasures of three transvestites. Ben, a former naval officer now running an antique shop, spends his entire lonely life as 'Anne', college lecturer Roy appears before his students in authoritarian male clothes, but dresses around the house like someone from *The Stepford Wives*. We spend most time with retired Ministry of Defence official Raymond - clearly the happiest of the trio, and the only one to sustain his marriage. His wife Vera accepts the weekly appearances of 'Roni' with touching equanimity: "if you agree to it," she says, "you might as well see that he does it properly." Producer Anne Paul captures their lives and desires with honesty, clarity, and wit.

Geoff Brown

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: Modern Art**, Beckmann, Caporale. 6.45 **Biography: Respiratory**, The life of the Victorian scientist, Charles Grassland. 7.45 **Genetic Manipulation of Wheat**, Ends at 8.10. 9.00 **Celestial**.

5.10 **A Matter of Course**, An Open University production that follows course proposals of the London College of Printing as they go through the process of acceptance by academic agencies (7).

5.35 **News summary** with subtitles. 5.40 **Film: Lisa Loring's Laughing** (1941) starring Lucille Ball with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. Romantic comedy filled with American radio celebrities of the War years and with Miss Ball's own exploits. Directed by Allan Dwan (First showing on British television).

7.00 **Pass Parade**, The first of a new series in which Sue Jay and Kenneth Hudson introduce viewers to the seven museums which are in the running for the Museum of the Year Award. Tonight's programme (the first of four) examines the changes that have taken place in museums during the past two decades and visits the first of the seven finalists - the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which has just opened two new galleries of archaeology and Islamic ceramics.

7.30 **The Great Egg Race**, Three teams from Gosport, Sutton Coldfield and Napsbury in Wiltshire are challenged to make the perfect machine-made cup of tea.

8.00 **Timewatch** presented by Peter France. Three items in this month's edition of the history with hindsight magazine - *Sir Walter Raleigh* and the colonisation of North Carolina; the growth of Victorian local government; and the real of 'moles' in Britain's pre-World War Two embassies.

9.00 **Film: Buff of the Year**, The third round of the quiz and the specialist subjects were: Wayne, Jane Ford, Luis Buñuel and 20th Century Fox, musicals of the Forties.

9.30 **The Paul Daniels Magic Show** with guests Komla Zuri and Japan and the Aerobic Troupe of Charming (7).

10.10 **Making Waves** with Bob Langley. The second programme of the water sport magazine programme features the British Waterkicking Championships; Scotland's Island Cruising Club; and the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. In addition, Debbie Rix interviews Chas Blyth at his home in Cornwall.

11.40 **Newsnight**.

11.50 **Open University: Personality and Learning**, Topic Concept. 11.55 **The CGIS Link-up**, Ends at 12.25.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Channel Four Racing** from Newmarket. Brough Scott Headquarter's July meeting - the 1,200 and 8.35 **Prayer** by the Rev. John H. Jones. 7.00 **News** at 7.00 and 8.00. 7.25 **Your Letters** at 7.25 and 8.25. 7.45 **Thought for the Day** at 7.45. 7.55 **Thought for the Day** at 7.55.

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